FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DISTRICT MEETINGS MARK LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU231042 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- On occasion of 115th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, consistent continuer and defender of the work of Marx and Engels, great leader of world proletariat, a commemorative meeting was held at the "V.I. Lenin" higher school in Tirana, where it was spoken about the great theoretical and practical work of V.I. Lenin.

In this context, the talks "Lenin-strategist of revolution", "The teachings of Lenin on the preparation of the whole soldier people", etc., have been held in the District of Shkoder. They were followed by working people, school pupils, military men and others. A photo-exhibition devoted to V.I. Lenin was opened at the "7 Nentori" school of the city.

A commemorative ceremony was held in Vlora District in the cement factory bearing the name of the great man of genius of October Socialist Revolution V.I. Lenin in the course of which it was spoken on his life and work and a wreath was laid at his bust.

In the agricultural cooperative bearing Lenin's name in Starove, Berat District, the talk "V.I. Lenin on the collectivization of agriculture" was held and a photo-exhibition with aspects from his life and immortal work was opened.

The members of the agricultural cooperative of "Lenin's Road" in Lumalas, Korca District, attended the talk entitled "Lenin's cooperativist plan and its creative implementation by our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head". The pupils of secondary schools of the city attended the talks "Lenin on the construction of socialism" and "Lenin-the genius of the revolution".

Such activities were also held in other districts of the country.

OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN FRANCE FOR TRADE TALKS

AU222045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Paitim Ajazi, Albanian deputy foreign trade minister, has arrived in Paris where he will have talks with French officials on trade relations between the two countries. It is believed that Ajazi's visit to France is the first trip abroad by an Albanian official since Enver Hoxha's death, according to UPI.

ALIA CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF BRAZIL'S NEVES

AU231808 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message to the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Jose Sarney: "On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as well as in my name, I extend to you and the Brazilian people the most sincere condolences on the death of the outstanding personality, the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Tancredo Neves. In these moments of grief we express the sentiments of sympathy and friendship that the Albanian people cherish for the Brazilian people".

DZHUROV ATTENDS PACT ANNIVERSARY PRESS CONFERENCE

AU231126 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact will be celebrated on 14 May. In anticipation of this occasion a press conference was held at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army, organized by the Ministry of National Defense and the Bulgarian Journalists Union.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, delivered a speech on the occasion. Our reporter (Vladigerov) just has returned to the studio from the press conference.

[Begin reporter recording] If the victory over fascism brought long-awaited peace to our planet, the Warsaw Pact was called upon to serve this peace and to guarantee the peoples' security, as well as to reliably protect the achievements of the socialist countries against imperialist aggression. The fact that 4 decades of peace have elapsed in Europe and that the flames of a new and devastating war have not been unleashed, is mainly due to the militant community of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

As Comrade Dobri Dzhurov pointed out in his speech, the tremendous importance of this military-political alliance of socialist countries plays a role not only for the fate of the member-states, but for the fate of all other socialist and the peace-loving countries in Europe and the world. Its importance also lies in the fact that for the first time in the history of mankind an international military-political organization has been created rallying countries where power belongs to the working masses, that for the first time in history the possibility has been created for the forces struggling for peace, democracy, and social progress, to achieve within a short time joint economic, political, scientific-technological, and military power, which is not inferior to the power of imperialist reaction. It is a well known fact that the establishment of the Warsaw Pact was not made necessary by the internal development of the socialist countries; it was a compulsive, reciprocal measure against the military preparations of international imperialism and the establishment of the aggressive NATO bloc.

As Comrade Dobri Dzhurov pointed out at today's press conference, the Warsaw Pact embodies the most noble and supremely humanitarian goals and principles of the USSR's policy, along with the other socialist countries. Its peace-loving character is expressed in the fact that it is open for membership to other states, regardless of their social and state system, that declare readiness to contribute to the guarantee of peace and security for the peoples. Throughout the 30 years since the establishment of the military-political alliance of socialist countries the numerous proposals and declarations of its member-states as well as the numerous initiatives and specific steps for reducing armaments in Europe and for universal disarmament are the best evidence of the peace-loving character of the Warsaw Pact. [end recording]

FINNISH DELEGATION BEGINS MEETINGS IN SOFIA

Zhivkov, Koivisto Open Talks

AU231419 Sofia BTA in English 1354 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Spelling of all Finnish names as received]

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) -- This morning Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, and Dr Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland, had official talks in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of understanding.

The two leaders made a thorough analysis of bilateral relations and observed their steady promotion and breaking new grounds. It was emphasised that Bulgaro-Finnish relations are an example of fruitful cooperation between countries of different social systems. Mutual desire was expressed for their further development with a more comprehensive use of the two countries' economic capacities.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mauno Koivisto are convinced that the mutually advantageous cooperation, the friendly contacts between Bulgaria and Finland contribute to the united efforts of the peoples towards peace and understanding.

The two countries reiterated their determination to make their contribution to the removal of tensions in Europe and worldwide, to halting the arms race and to disarmament. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mauno Koivisto welcomed the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons under way in Geneva.

It was emphasized that Bulgaria's and Finland's ideas on setting up nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe are meeting the extensive support of the public in the two regions and in the continent as a whole. The realisation of these ideas will be a contribution to the struggle for strengthened peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Assessing the forthcoming 10th anniversary since the signature of the Helsinki Final Act as a significant event in the life of Europe and of the world, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mauno Koivisto stressed that this jubilee should have a positive impact on the improvement of the international climate.

The Bulgarian side was represented at the talks by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council, Mr Konstantin Kozmov, deputy minister of foreign trade and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Finnish Committee for Trade, Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The Finnish participants in the session were: Mr Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Klaus Tjornud and Mr Paavo Kaarlehte, deputy secretaries of states at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Oli Menander, deputy director of an agency in the Ministry on the Interior and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Finnish Committee for Trade, Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Zhivkov Awards Koivisto

AU231822 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland and his wife, Mrs Tellervo Koivisto, who are paying an official visit here, were presented today with high Bulgarian distinctions.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, decorated Dr Mauno Koivisto with the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Balkan Range for his great services to the promotion and consolidation of relations between Bulgaria and Finland. Mrs Tellervo Koivisto received the Gold Order of the Rose.

Official Dinner Given

AU231952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] On 23 April Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, gave an official dinner in honor of Mauno Koivisto, Finnish president, and his wife. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, and the officials accompanying the Finnish president.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mauno Koivisto proposed toasts.

Mladenov Meets Counterpart

AU231829 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met today with Mr Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland on his official visit to Bulgaria.

In addition to the talks held between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and Finland's President Dr Mauno Koivisto, the two ministers exchanged views of the state and prospects of relations between the two countries. They also discussed East-West relations, the work of the Stockholm conference, the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe, the marking of the tenth anniversary since the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the situation in the Middle East, in Latin America and southern Africa.

Lukanov Meets Businessmen

AU231844 Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) -- The talks which business executives and presidents of major Finnish companies, accompanying President Mauno Koivisto, opened today with representatives of the Bulgarian business interests, have come as a natural continuation of the existing traditionally good business contacts.

With the interest which the two countries take in an expanded and promoted trade and economic cooperation, there is every reason to expect tangible results which will lead to further deepening of economic contacts.

At a meeting today with Deputy Premier Mr Andrey Lukanov, the Finnish businessmen noted the stability of Bulgaria's economy and expressed satisfaction over their current cooperation with their Bulgarian partners. The cellulose and paper industry, electronics and automation of technological operations, heavy mechanical engineering, certain areas in the food and flavour industry and in agriculture, chemicalisation, the transference of new, low-energy and raw material-intensive technologies and environmental protection: These are the spheres of cooperation which emerge as particularly promising.

The Finnish businessmen also met with Mr Konstantin Kozmov, co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Finnish Committee for Trade, Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, deputy minister of foreign trade, and with chief executive officers of economic organisations and foreign trade companies.

CEMA MARITIME TRANSPORT COOPERATION VIEWED

AU191006 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Apr 85 p 6

[Jan Streda article: "Vessels Under the CEMA Countries' Flags; uppercase passage published in boldface; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] VLADIMIR TIKHONOV, USSR FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF MARITIME FLEET, SPEAKS ABOUT THE FRUITFULNESS OF THE COOPERATION AMONG THE SOCIALIST STATES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARITIME TRANSPORTATION.

The sailors of the river and ocean merchant fleet of the CEMA member-countries marked several "round" anniversaries recently. One of the most important is the 25 years of cooperation among these states in the sphere of river [lodna] transportation and the 10 years of cooperation in the ocean merchant fleet [namorna obchodni lodna] transportation, in which Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR participate.

The merchant fleet of the CEMA countries has a total tonnage of more than 31 million metric tons and ensures almost 20 percent of the community countries' total transportation requirements, and together with the river vessels (plying mainly the Danube River), 24 percent. Coordination of the activities of all parties, including providing tonnage to one another, and transportation agreements facilitate the rational utilization of vessels in international trade.

Maritime transportation and the handling of many millions of metric tons of freight on land naturally presupposes excellent technical facilities for the ocean and river economy of the CEMA countries. Let us take, for example, the railroad ferry operating between Ilichevsk (the USSR) and Varna (Bulgaria). It is the world's largest ferry complex with many outstanding technical parameters. Oceangoing ferries transporting railroad cars, or, to put it more accurately, entire trains, have speeded up freight transportation three or four times compared with the railroad. The introduction of new techniques and technological processes on this Black Sea line will systematically increase the frequency of passage of this route. In 1981, for example, vessels plying between Ilichevsk and Varna carried 2.9 million metric tons of freight; the year after the volume of transported freight rose to 3.5 million metric tons.

The successful and efficient functioning of the Bulgarian-Soviet ferry on this Black Sea route illustrates the necessity of developing this progressive type of freight transportation to the maximum. The USSR and the GDR took an important step in this respect when they concluded an agreement on establishing a railroad ferry link that will be the largest project in the integration of those two countries' transportation systems. That route will connect the Soviet port of Klaipeda with the Muckran ferry complex that is being built in the GDR. In Klaipeda preparatory work on the construction of the necessary coastal facilities has already begun. The transportation on this route will be carried out by six vessels (3 under the USSR flag and 3 under the GDR flag), which will be built in the Mathias-Thesen-Werft Shipyard in Wismar. The first one will start operating in the Baltic Sea by 1986. When transportation gets into full swing, it will carry out about 5.3 million metric tons annually, of which approximately 3 million metric tons will be from the USSR to the GDR.

The CEMA countries are systematically perfecting the forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in maritime transportation.

The activity of the Dunajtrans joint Bulgarian-Soviet company for the utilization of the Danube fleet, which has already been in existence 5 years, is developing successfully. Dunajtrans is markedly increasing the efficiency of the work of the Bulgarian and Soviet fleets. One can say, for example, that the idling times of the two countries' freight barges while waiting to be towed have been reduced to less than half. Today, one towing vessel transports 21 percent more freight than was the case before Dunajtrans existed. In order to deploy towing vessels flexibly and handle the freight, a system for dispatchers' consultations has been set up, involving the Danube River companies of Bulgaria, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Interlichter -- the international economic enterprise of the socialist countries.

The CEMA member-countries are developing transportation in accordance with the Long-Term Goal-Oriented Program of Cooperation. The task is to increase the capacities of ports and perfect the organization of international transportation while making use of modern techniques and technologies. Such work is being done above all in the port of Rostock. There the GDR and the CSSR are building capacities for the reception, storage, and unloading of citrus fruits, and expanding and modernizing capacities for handling freight. Thus far they have already put into operation a transloading facility for loose [sypky] freight.

The shipbuilding industry, which is one of the most developed sectors in the economies of many fraternal states, has also been stepping up the pace. The GDR, for example, is to put into operation more than 20 types of vessels in the eighties, which will diversify the existing nomenclature of vessels for transporting dry freight, container vessels, deep-freeze and fishing vessels. The Republic's heavy engineering Takraf combine is one of the leading suppliers of port cranes within the framework of CEMA.

Poland holds third place in the world in export of vessels and seventh place in building them. At the same time, the shipbuilding industry in the PPR essentially has only existed in the postwar period. For the Soviet fishing fleet alone, Polish shipbuilders have built in the last 30 years a total of 765 vessels with an overall tonnage of 5.5 million metric tons. Currently being built in Poland on an order from the USSR are large fishing vessels, floating fish-processing factories, container vessels, ferries, tankers, as well as vessels of various tonnages for the transportation of solid freight. Highly qualified cadres have emerged in the country, capable of mastering the most difficult tasks.

The lighter system, designed for the Baltic Sea area, is of great practical interest to many CEMA countries. This system should ensure freight transportation to the west coast of Africa, the east coast of South America, to Cuban ports, as well as to the Baltic and North Sea areas. The usefulness and the technical design of a new lighter system is in the research stage.

Measures to ensure better utilization of the Danube, particularly as regards shifting foreign trade freight from railroad to river transportation, are also being prepared.

In accordance with the Long-Term Goal-Oriented Program of Cooperation, the CEMA member-countries are developing cooperation oriented toward accelerating the progress of Cuba's economy and improving its efficiency. In the course of the current 5-year plan, the transportation volume between the island of freedom and the other CEMA member-countries will increase by more than 40 percent, a matter for which one has to increase the capacity of the Republic's maritime gateways. Various equipment for the development of Cuban ports has been arriving from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR.

The country's main ports are being reconstructed with Soviet help and ports for loading of citrus fruits are being built in Havana, Nuevitas, and on the Isle of Youth.

A plan for the development and expansion of the port of Cienfuego has been worked out. There are plans to construct new storage space and piers, including specialized ones, as well as to equip the port with high-performance loading and unloading equipment.

Cooperation in the sphere of sea and river transportation is developing according to a plan and provides the possibility to purposefully increase the transportation of the most important types of goods for the national economies of the CEMA member-countries.

PROGRESS OF DANUBE HYDROPOWER PROJECT REVIEWED

AU172047 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 16 April carries on page 1 a 550-word article by Gustav Capko, datelined Bratislava and entitled "Builders on the Danube According to Plan; Czechoslovak and Hungarian Builders of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Water Projects System Are Striving To Ensure the Set Deadlines." Calling this Danube project one of the most significant investments of the present and the future 5-year plans, Capko reviews the set deadlines: In autumn 1989 the reservoir on the Gabcikovo level of the project is to be filled, and in 1990 one of the eight turbines of the future hydroelectric power station is to begin operation. The last turbine, Capko states, is to begin operating in 1993 at the latest; that same year the first of all six turbines in the Nagymaros hydroelectric power station, located 110km downstream, is also to begin operating.

Capko then goes on to describe the benefits expected from the project (improved shipping conditions, sufficient water for fertile fields, and protection against floods) and lists the CSSR plants and enterprises that have significantly contributed to fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks in the last 3 years. "In keeping with the planned schedule of the project, the tasks on the natural channel and other facilities [objekty] in the vicinity of the Gabcikovo hydroproject, but also on protective measures around Komarno, Medvedov, and Iz, have also been fulfilled," Capko adds.

He then deals with the successful task fulfillment by Hungarian working people on the project (gravel sand extraction, bitumen-concrete work, waterproofing, and so forth) and says that work is continuing on the dam of the inlet channel [hraz privodniho kanalu], on the Hrusov Retyiner, and at other facilities.

"The total volume of this year's work amounts to about Kcs900 million," Capko states. "The long-lasting severe cold has caused a shortfall in the fulfillment of building tasks, but the builders have adopted measures for eliminating the delay as soon as possible. The working people from the Hungarian People's Republic are acting in the same manner. They have undertaken a pledge to extract this year the planned 2.5 million cubic meters of gravel sand in the project's waste channel. This is exactly the same amount as that needed by their Czechoslovak partners for preparing the concrete mixtures and for other purposes," Capko concludes.

VAJNAR ON SECURITY CORPS, CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU212054 [Editorial Report] Prague NOVA MYSL No 4/85 in Czech, signed to press on 4 March, carries on pages 52 to 63 an article of about 5,500 words by Vratislav Vajnar, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of interior, entitled "40 Years of Safeguarding Socialism," marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the CSSR's National Security Corps.

In the article Vajnar recounts the corps' past history and its accomplishments in the sphere of safeguarding the country against various indigenous law transgressors and foreign enemies, and includes the following paragraphs on state-church relations in the CSSR:

"One of the key sectors of the class struggle on a worldwide scale in the current state in the struggle for the minds of the people."

"The religious question has and, obviously, will have for a long time to come an important place in the struggle for the minds of the people. The socialist system is founded on a scientific, materialistic, and atheistic Weltanschauung. The education of citizens in the spirit of this Weltanschauung has an important function in the political-educational activity of the entire socialist social system. The effect of the socialist system's Weltanschauung on the education of citizens is naturally not at variance with the right of citizens to freedom of religious belief and practicing religious acts [ukony] is not at variance with churches' religious activities that are in accordance with the Constitution and other laws. We implement the mission of the socialist system to educate citizens in the scientific, materialistic Weltanschauung not by restricting the rights of believing citizens, but by gradually overcoming religious anachronisms in the minds of people on the basis of their own perception and systematic educational activity. The experience of the past 4 decades of building and developing socialism convincingly shows that all Czechoslovak citizens, regardless of their differing Weltanschauung or religious beliefs, identify themselves with the policy of the National Front.

"A total of 19 different churches and religious organizations exist and are legally active in the CSSR. In an absolute majority of cases, the relations between the state and individual churches are normal and good; they are stabilized relations of loyal cooperation and mutual respect. However, the truth is that some reactionary forces abroad -- particularly in the Vatican -- as well as in our country would like to misuse the issue of faith and religious belief in order to elicit political unrest and confrontation. During his meeting with representatives of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergymen last February, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, addressed these questions. He stressed that attempts to politically misuse religion against socialism are '...at steep variance with the interests of society and also of those believers who want to live and work in peace as good citizens of our state. Therefore similar efforts aimed at misusing religious feelings have no chance of succeeding in our country.' In this sphere, the National Security Corps also has the task of ensuring -- in accordance with the CSSR Constitution and the valid laws -- favorable conditions for implementing the principles of the socialist state's policy on the church.

HONECKER, LEADERS CONTINUE TALKS WITH ITALIANS

Honecker Meets With Pertini

LD231555 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 23 Apr (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, held a friendly meeting with Dr Sandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic.

During their talk in the presidential Quirianal Palace, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, both statesmen praised the successful development of relations between the GDR and Italy. They expressed their conviction that these relations are to the benefit of both nations and at the same time have a beneficial effect on the situation in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Sandro Pertini spoke in favor of effective steps to reduce tensions and the strengthening of trust and international security. They stated their hope for successful Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons.

In view of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation, which is being celebrated in both countries, Erich Honecker and Sandro Pertini praised the sacrificial struggle by the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition and by resistance fighters in all of Europe, among them the finest sons and daughters of both nations. To pay tribute to their legacy, both statesmen agreed, in the first place requires doing everything to preserve the peace and happiness of nations, regardless of differing social systems and ideological positions. Reference was made to the topical lessons of the work of the anti-Hitler coalition for today's struggle. They spoke in support of the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism for the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

Erich Honecker invited President Pertini to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Following the meeting, Dr Sandro Pertini gave a banquet for Erich Honecker. GDR Ambassador Dr Hans Voss participated.

Honecker, Craxi Begin Talks

LD231922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman and Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, met Tuesday afternoon in the Palazzo Chigi, the offices of the Italian prime minister, for an exchange of thoughts and views.

Both politicians expressed their satisfaction at being able to continue the open and constructive dialogue which was held in Berlin in July last year. They were in agreement that their renewed meeting would give noticeable impulses to bilateral relations, while acting beneficially in the international climate.

In discussing international questions, Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi expressed their concern about the tense international situation, particularly about the continuation of the arms race. They welcomed the new disarmament talks between the USSR and the United States on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons.

Substantial results in these talks would have positive effects on East-West relations, in the view of both statesman, and would contribute to relaxation of the world situation. It is necessary that all states make an active contribution to the creation of a favorable climate for the negotiations.

Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi reaffirmed their view that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence and detente. It is necessary to increase efforts to create a climate of trust in the world again. Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi described the prevention of an arms race in space and its end on earth as a pressing task. Erich Honecker said that there is still time to put a firm stop to space weapons and to thus hold the door open for an end to the arms race on earth. He said that the GDR, as other states, desires that steps be taken now that lead to disarmament and the GDR also favors the Geneva negotiations. He welcomed the most recent initiative by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The USSR has offered other nations a great opportunity with its moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles, the adjournment of other countermeasures, and further negotiating proposals. A response to these new Soviet proposals would be of great importance not only for the success of the talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, but also for securing peace as such.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, continued their talk Tuesday afternoon in the Palazzo Chigo in the presence of leading representatives from both countries. The talks focused on current problems in the international situation as well as on questions of bilateral cooperation.

The interlocutors praised the fact that their meeting was taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Italy from Nazism and fascism as well as the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitler. Erich Honecker emphasized that the most important lesson of the struggle of the anti-Hitler coalition was that war must be fought against and prevented before it breaks out. The lessons of the anti-Hitler coalition also show that states of differing social orders can successfully cooperate in fighting against the danger threatening nations.

The threat posed to mankind today by nuclear war shows that states and peoples must work together to preserve and secure peace in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi also spoke about the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Both were in agreement that this anniversary must be the cause of a new commitment to work towards complete realisation of the Final Act in its totality. This anniversary would be best honored if new impulses were given for always better conditions for trust and security in Europe.

Both statesmen noted with deep satisfaction that bilateral relations between the GDR and Italy are developing successfully and to mutual benefit. They praised the signing of a 10-year agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation as an important step. The interlocutors discussed opportunities to deepen relations in other fields. They emphasized plans to continue bilateral cooperation and political dialogue consistently in order help revitalize detente, dismantle military confrontation, and strengthening trust in relations between states.

At the start, Erich Honecker presented his host with a present for the Italian Government of a miniature planetarium "Zeiss Skymaster" for the institute and museum for the history of science in Florence.

Participating in the talks on behalf of the GDR were: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the State Council; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo, SED Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the People's Chamber Committee for Foreign Affairs; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; and Hans Voss, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Italian Republic.

Participating in the talks on behalf of Italy were: Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs; Nicola Capria, minister of foreign trade; Antonio Badini, diplomatic advisor to the chairman of the Council of Ministers; Luigi Cavalchini, chief of cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Roberto Franceschi, deputy director general for political affairs in the Foreign Ministry; Teresa de Corne, director general in the Foreign Trade Ministry; and Carlo Albertario, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the GDR.

Economic Agreement Signed

LD232043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 23 Apr (ADN) -- In the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Nicola Capria, minister of foreign trade of the Italian Republic, signed an agreement between the GDR Government and the Italian Government on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation for a period of 10 years.

The agreement is an expression of the two governments' interest in expanding and deepening economic relations between the two countries on a stable and long-term basis.

With the completion of the signing of the agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation, an important intergovernmental precondition for further developing economic relations between the GDR and the Italian Republic for the next decade was established.

This agrement is an invitation to the two countries' firms to stabilize existing relations and open up new market possibilities for industrial cooperation, as well as cooperation in third markets.

Honecker Toast at Craxi Banquet

LD231950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the GDR State Council, at the Official Banquet Given by Bettino Craxi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, in Rome on 23 April 1985" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Rome, 23 Apr (ADN) -- The following is the text of Erich Honecker's toast at the official banquet:

Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen: I sincerely thank you for the invitation to visit you country as well as for the friendly reception which is being accorded me and my entourage. I like to recall our meeting in the GDR, which has turned out to be useful and fruitful. Now we can continue our exchange of views, based on reason and realism.

As today's talks reaffirm, we are in agreement on the need to seek realistic solutions through international cooperation and dialogue to reduce tensions and end the arms race.

Effort to measurably contribute to greater trust among states in the interest of peace and detente deserves notice and carries weight.

Italy is a politically active and economically, scientifically, and culturally highly developed country. Since antiquity it has made lasting contributions to the treasure chamber of world culture. Its voice is in demand in decisions about the future of Europe and the whole world.

Today there is truly much at stake for all nations. At no time has our responsibility been greater to help preserve peace as the most valuable property of mankind and to help remove the danger of a nuclear inferno. All states -- both large and small -- have an obligation to defend peace. This is particularly true of our two countries with their exposed geographical position, the GDR at the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, Italy in immediate proximity to areas of tension.

Nations are currently paying tribute to an event of deep signigicance to their lives, on the political realities in the international arena. They are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over the fascist regime, which also did much harm to innumerable Italian and German families. This deed of liberation of world historical importance ended World War II, the most devastating of all wars so far, and liberated the people from Nazi tyranny.

The heroic struggle that had to be fought for liberation brought the anti-Hitler coalition into existence, a historically unique alliance of states with differing social systems, of resistance movements and liberation forces of the most different social, ideological, and political origins. In the sacrificial resistance against fascism and war, the best sons and daughters of the Italian and German nations were also active as like-minded people and comrades-in-arms.

On the eve of 25 April, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of your country from fascism, we bow to the martyrs and heroes of the anti-fascist resistance in Italy. Their binding legacy will always be kept alive and honored in the GDR.

Almost 50 million dead, among them more than 20 million citizens of the USSR, which carried the main weight in the struggle for the preservation of world civilization from fascist barbarism, admonish us to unite in transcendance of what divides us in order to preserve and secure the peace which has been won at such cost. This we owe to the generations living today, the children and grandchildren, to a happy future in Europe. This has been the thrust of our country's policy since that hour when the fascist vermin was eradicated and a new start became possible. The GDR is above all concerned about ensuring that war never again emanates from German soil, only peace.

Mr Prime Minister, with our continuing dialogue we are showing the vital strength of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Recognizing the realities in Europe is indispensable for this.

It is this will on both sides that has made progress possible in relations between the GDR and Italy, relations we view today with satisfaction and confidence. The extensive and increasingly close economic, scientific and technological cooperation has a firm place in these relations. The agreement that has been prepared on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation from 1985 to 1995 opens up new perspectives.

Much as already been done, and by building up what has been achieved, still more can be done.

I am sure that our talks will deepen mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation. Although we do not live right next to one another, we still have good-neighborly relations. We are aware of the joint responsibility to cultivate them carefully and to expand them so they remain a factor of stability and predictability in Europe and help improve the international climate.

The people of the GDR, like the people of Italy, know very well what it was possible to achieve during the years of detente. It is obvious that shortly before the approaching 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act this should be recalled and that one should strive to see that the fruits of detente are not crushed but are preserved and increased. At the same time we know that a change for the better in the world situation will still require great efforts.

Today, the decisive question is whether an arms race in all directions and a growing danger of war are increased or whether general security is consolidated and a stable peace guaranteed for all. The people do not want and can never become accustomed to walking on the brink of the nuclear abyss. What they need, what they are striving for, and what there must be decisive action for is peace, peace, and peace again.

In this situation the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, has, with his latest proposals, given an encouraging sign, a signal of the will for dialogue, as you, prime minister, have expressed it. A great opportunity is thus offered to all people. It is of prime importance for strengthening security, halting the nuclear arms race on earth, and preventing its extension to space. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, which we fully support, are directed towards this. They are an initiative for halting now all forms of activity for the creation of space weapons, for freezing strategic nuclear weapons, and for ending deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the continuation of our countermeasures. We regard the USSR's unilateral moratorium as proof of the USSR's constructive forces for practical measures for the safeguarding of peace.

We assess positively the start of the Geneva negotiations on the entire complex of space and nuclear weapons. Reduction of the nuclear arsenals until they have been completely abolished corresponds to mankind's fundamental desire to live in peace.

Experience teaches that more weapons do not bring more security. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile systems in Europe and its consequences are an eloquent example of this. The fateful circle of development of ever new means of mass destruction must at last be broken. Together with the other socialist states the GDR reaffirms its readiness for the most radical measures to limit and liquidate all forms of weapons in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security. The military balance of power must be guaranteed at an increasingly lower level of weapons.

The binding renunciation by all nuclear powers of the first use of nuclear weapons, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, and a treaty on ending all nuclear weapons tests would be appropriate for promoting better international relations. Nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones on our continent could also help free Europe and eventually the whole world from these terrible means of mass destruction.

Serious negotiations on reducing military confrontation with results that are acceptable to all will lead the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, as well as the Vienna troop reduction talks, to success. The conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and on upholding peace relations would correspond with the vital interests of the people.

Elimination of the areas of conflict and tension in other parts of the world is also urgent. The explosive developments in the Near East, in southern Africa and in Latin America are of great danger to world peace. I know that I am in agreement with you, Prime Minister, in my view that the solution of these contentious problems can only take place through peaceful means, through respect for the legitimate interests and rights of the peoples.

Mr Prime Minister, when you visited the GDR you were able, albeit for only a short period, to gain an impression about our country and its development over 3 and 1/2 decades, about the life of the people. Our Republic is continuing to develop stably and with economic dynamism, and its science and culture is unfolding. To this end, diligent, creative work is performed every day whose results benefit the welfare of the people in numerous ways.

In our talks today, we were able to note with much satisfaction that the peoples of our two states attach the greatest importance to efforts for peace. Allow me to emphasize that we are following the efforts of your government to help improve the international climate with great interest. We agree with you that our cooperation, which is based on solid foundations, should be further expanded. The GDR is ready for corresponding steps.

The two states can undoubtedly do much to positively influence the international climate. Our talks have strengthened me in my conviction on this. I express my sincere appreciation for the good atmosphere in our meeting and its constructive nature.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us raise our glasses and drink to:
-- the preservation and safeguarding of peace in the world,
-- the development of friendly relations between the GDR and the Italian Republic,
-- the well-being and good health of the president of the Italian Republic, Mr Sandro Pertini,
-- to your health, Mr Prime Minister, and that of all public figures present.

Craxi Toast

LD232255 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Toast by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi at the Banquet in Honor of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the GDR Council of State" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Rome, 23 Apr (ADN) -- The following is the text of Bettino Craxi's toast at the banquet:

Mr President, I am particularly pleased to be able to welcome you and the other members of your delegation most warmly to Italy. I well remember the hospitable reception accorded to me and Foreign Minister Andreotti less than a year ago in Berlin, and also the useful and constructive talks on that occasion. That was the first visit to the GDR by an Italian prime minister. For my part, I received with pleasure and interest your decision to cross the Alps for the first time in a spirit of open-mindedness and with a message of dialogue. Your visit, the talks we have had, and the talks we will hold tomorrow will certainly reinforce your conviction of the feelings of friendship and respect which Italy and the Italians have for you and your country.

We find ourselves in a particularly important phase of the history of relations between our two states, which since my visit to Berlin have been enriched by new, specific content in the various areas of bilateral cooperation.

The intensification of cooperation and dialogue between our countries should, I believe, apart from the mutual advantages, also be marked by trust in the future and the prospect of peace and progress on our continent.

Mr. President, when we met in Berlin there was a period of difficult tension and alarming uncertainties in East-West relations. With our talks and their positive results we gave a concrete example of how the development of cooperation between countries with different social and political systems can contribute to the spread of international trust.

We have been at pains to keep the paths of communications and mutual understanding open in order to create again a better atmosphere for the resumption of negotiations in the various areas, to which, above all, arms control and disarmament belong. The latest developments in the international situation have confirmed the correctness of this attitude. Further efforts are necessary. The spirit of open-mindedness and a specific attitute, which characterized our talks today, reflect our joint commitment to contribute in the foreseeable future, too, to overcoming the problems that remain.

We, for our part, intend to continue to tackle them with the utmost seriousness and with great involvement, with responsible consideration of the obligations into which we have entered within the framework of the solidarity of our alliance and of general security, stability, and peace interests. The Italian Government will, within the scope of its possibilities, through its indefatigable work, contribute to taking advantage of signs of openings, reinforcing the elements of trust, and increasing the prospects of negotiations for an early, balanced, and verifiable elimination of all weapons, beginning with nuclear weapons.

Every advance in the direction of reducing tension and strengthening stability and security on our continent contributes towards improving understanding among the nations and peoples, beyond any differences in political systems and national frontiers. In this way the elements of distrust, antagonism, and division are lessened and the wish for, as well as expectation of, closer cooperation in Europe is strengthened, inspired by the human and cultural traditions of our continent, whose history has undergone continual enrichment through the contribution of various experiences in ideas, philosophy, art, and politics.

This year we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, an event which formed not only a highpoint in negotiations which had a rejuvenating effect on cooperation in Europe but also led to great hopes for the future. We would like to categorize this important anniversary as the continuation of a development aimed at creating increasingly improved preconditions for trust and security in Europe. The best way of celebrating it, we believe, lies in a renewed striving to strengthen and augment what has been achieved while observing the independence and integrity of state territories and the sovereignty of all states. We must continue to work towards translating the obligations assumed into practice and into actual behavior, as well as to support an improved implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts, including the respect for and promotion of human rights.

The 40th anniversary of the end of World War II also falls this year. In exactly 2 days, 25 April, the anniversary of the liberation of Italy takes place. These days should make us reflect on this dreadful tragedy for mankind, which was caused by tyranny and racism.

However it also gives us new reasons to love peace and work for it in order to protect it against all dangers and threats.

Mr President, within the framework of our bilateral relations, through which our two states contribute to peaceful cooperation in Europe and in the world, economic relations are of growing importance.

Our meeting in Berlin last July undoubtedly provided new impulses to these relations. Today we can state with satisifaction that the results achieved correspond to the wishes expressed at that time.

We would like the new opportunities of cooperation that took shape in our talks today to be grasped and improved in the interests of deepening and expanding an inter-European dialogue in favor of peace and stability. In this spirit, Mr President, I raise my glass and drink to the friendship between the GDR and the Italian Republic, to cooperation between our two countries, to your personal good health and the good health of all those present.

Mittag, Trade Minister Meet

LD232035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Interest in a long-term and stable development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and Italy was expressed by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, SED Central Committee secretary, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Nicola Capria, the Italian foreign trade minister, this afternoon in Rome.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere, both sides undertook an assessment of the results that have been achieved in economic relations between the GDR and Italy. They noted with satisfiaction that there has been particularly dynamic development since the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister, in July last year. Intensive meetings at government level, among them the official visit by Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria to the 1985 Leipzig Spring Fair, as well as increased contacts between the economic circles of both countries have effectively promoted this development.

The interlocutors said that the necessary framework for deepening economic cooperation has been created with the signing in December 1984 in Rome of the long-term program between the governments of the GDR and the Italian Republic on developing economic, industrial, and technological cooperation.

Both sides emphasized that new impulses for the continued development of bilateral economic relations will result from the meeting currently taking place between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Sandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic, and Bettino Craxi, prime minister. This creates favorable conditions fro increasing reciprocal exports and intensifying industrial and technological cooperation between foreign trade enterprises and combines of the GDR and Italian firms.

They emphasized that there are many starting points for favorable development in economic cooperation. They agreed on concrete measures to implement the high aims set out by both governments.

Axen Meets With Andreotti

LD232038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 23 Apr (ADN) -- This afternoon in Rome, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Department of the People's Chamber, along with Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, met with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

The discussion centered on the development of bilateral relations and current questions concerning the international situation.

The two men [as received] expressed their satisfaction over the positive results achieved between the GDR and Italy. They assessed Erich Honecker's official visit to Italy as an important highlight of bilateral relations, which results in further impetus for the all-round expansion of cooperation between the two countries and which at the same time contributes to the improvement of the climate in Europe. The two sides concurred in favoring the continuation of political dialogue between leading politicians of the two countries and the further shaping of treaty relations.

Referring to the international situation, which causes concern, the politicians underlined the need to introduce effective measures for arms limitation and disarmament. Of particular urgency, it was stressed, is the prevention of an arms race in space. In this connection they welcomed the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons as a fresh opportunity that must not be missed.

Honecker Interviewed

PM241029 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 20 Apr 85 p 9

[Vanna Vannuccini report on 19 April Berlin press conference given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR State Council, for Italian journalists]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- Honecker made the following disclosure to us about the Warsaw Pact: The renewal of the Warsaw Pact will be decided on in Warsaw on 26 April. The accords -- unanimous, Honecker said -- have already been reached. They provide for a 20-year extension, followed by a further automatic renewal for 10 years. Honecker also granted us some interesting comments about Gorbachev: The CPSU general secretary's initiatives in the economic field are directed toward a revision of the program; Gorbachev does not have much time, but wants to have the final say at the 27th congress.

[Vannuccini] Mr Chairman, the GDR is 35 years old and is a mature society and as you have just said, an internationally recognized, economically strong, and politically stable country. When will it be able to do without the wall?

[Honecker] Until 1961 there were no divisions; the borders were open. But the FRG had no intention of recognizing the GDR in any way. The FRG openly proclaimed "D-day," which was planned not only politically and ideologically and by recruiting specialized labor forces from the GDR, but also militarily. There were newspapers that wrote that the Brandenburg Gate would be breached to the sound of military bands. The result of the wall's construction has been the stabilization of peace in Europe and the precondition for our economic development. But the wall will disappear as soon as the causes behind it disappear.

[Vannuccini] What role can the small and medium powers in Europe, both in the East and the West play?

[Honecker] The small- and medium-sized powers have the ability to influence the superpowers, as long as they have a realistic view of the situation. This was confirmed recently by Prime Minister Craxi, who spoke out in favor of an effective and earnest dialogue. In my opinion, the world's public will speak out more and more in favor of disarmament and arms control and government will be unable to ignore it.

Governments must exert more and more pressure for the United States and the USSR to achieve results in Geneva. As far as the USSR is concerned, I must say, however, that many offers have been made. The latest is the one contained in General Secretary Gorbachev's interview with PRAVDA. I can personally confirm that the USSR wants to achieve results in the Geneva negotiations. Of course -- and this seems right to me -- we should all exert pressure to ensure that, while the disarmament negotiations are going on, no measures are taken that lead to the militarization of space instead of to disarmament on earth. It is an undeniable fact that the U.S. space projects constitute an additional threat with regard to the arms race on our planet.

[Vannuccini] In this situation, what is your real assessment of the prospects for the Geneva negotiations?

[Honecker] One can be skeptical, following the statements made in Washington that are all in the direction of a continued development of space weapons. But I hope that ultimately reason will prevail and that both sides will strive to reach a compromise. It would be a blessing.

[Vannuccini] Could a Reagan-Gorbachev summit be decisive in unblocking the situation?

[Honecker] It could certainly help to improve the situation, which is why we have always been in favor of it.

[Vannuccini] Do General Secretary Gorbachev's campaign for greater efficiency and his initiatives in the economic field affect the German model too?

[Honecker] The USSR's efforts to take a major step forward in all sectors -- technological, scientific, and so forth -- are to be seen in relation to preparations for the 27th congress. The USSR is a great country in which there are naturally various factors crucial to economic development. General Secretary Gorbachev's statements are all aimed at greater economic efficiency. Of course we too want more efficiency. However, it is inappropriate to talk in terms of a "model." The GDR is one of the world's top ten industrialized nations and intends to remain so. Our modern organization has enabled us to achieve these good results, based on the creativity of our labor force. And we have adopted an educational system that permits our youngsters to reach a high standard of education.

It must not be forgotten, however, that as far as the defense of socialism is concerned, the USSR makes the major contribution. Nevertheless, as Gorbachev has said, this cannot be an excuse for lags in other sectors. In other words, it is not a matter of models but a matter of learning from one another.

[Vannuccini] Guenter Mittag is at present in Bonn and has spoken positively about relations between the two Germanies. Could these relations improve?

[Honecker] Relations can unquestionably improve. The precondition is that all actions undertaken be consistent with Chancellor Kohl's 12 March statement in Moscow. It is the first joint statement that presents a positive assessment of the existence of the two states. On some of our proposals, such as that concerning the border down the middle of the Elbe River a draft protocol already exists whose signing governs the signing of many other accords that are already prepared. A major debate is underway within the FRG concerning citizenship. We say that according to international law there is no state without citizens. According to the Vienna Convention, too, citizenship originates with the establishment of a state. But we believe that during the process of normalization, many problems can find a solution.

[Vannuccini] Mr Chairman, you are said to be very keen to visit the Saarland, where you were born. Is it true?

[Honecker] Why should it be otherwise? In any case, even my country's citizens have said that they would be pleased to see me return to visit my birthplace. [Honecker remarks end]

Before our conversation began, the chairman was handed a number of questions that received written answers in which Honecker said what he wanted or had to say prior to his visit to Italy.

Concerning East-West relations: "The maintenance of peace is the principal issue of our time. The coalition that defeated Hitler on 8 May 1945 is an example of how states with differing political, economic, and ideological systems can cooperate to achieve a fundamental shared end. The GDR is anxious for relations among the European states to become more stable and be based on greater trust. This would be highly significant for East-West relations as a whole. Thanks to the influence it has acquired in the international arena, and strengthened by its economic successes, East Germany intends to contribute to the improvement of the international situation. [no closing quote marks as published]

Concerning his visit to Italy: "The visit provides an opportunity to continue the dialogue begun with Prime Minister Craxi last July in Berlin -- a useful and constructive dialogue that had a positive impact on the international climate. Since then, contacts have continued at the most varied levels. There has been confirmation of the shared anxiety about the exacerbation of the international situation and of the belief that there are no reasonable alternatives to detente. This provides a solid basis for the future of our relations, which can develop in many sectors -- from the political dialogue to parliamentary contacts, from economic and cultural relations to cooperation between our technical ministries."

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH PRC CULTURE MINISTER

LD232309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Relations between the GDR and the PRC have special importance in contributing to mutual understanding and as a factor in preserving peace. This was emphasized by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph today in a talk with Zhu Muzhi, the Chinese culture minister.

Willi Stoph said the GDR, together with the other states of the socialist community, is in favor of removing the tensions created by the most aggressive imperialist circles, of ending the arms race, and of taking effective steps toward disarmament. He praised the most recent peace initiative from Mikhail Gorbachev, which could have a positive effect on the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States.

In agreement with Willi Stoph, Zhu Muzhi emphasized the joint responsibility of all countries to preserve and secure peace. He also hoped that the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States will lead to positive results. The guest gave information about current cultural developments in China and expressed the conviction that his visit in the GDR and the opportunities connected therewith for exchanging views will serve the further development of cultural relations between both countries.

LAZAR-DASCALESCU TALKS FOCUS ON COOPERATION

LD232057 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Hungarian-Romanian talks, chaired by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Premier Constantin Dascalescu, have opened in the parliament building. The talks were attended by Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, Deputy Premier Gheorghe Petrescu, and other members of the two negotiating delegations.

According to information received by the Hungarian news agency MTI, the negotiating sides noted that they are endeavoring, while taking into account mutual interests, to ensure that cooperation will continue to expand in all areas. Carrying out the provisions of agreements reached at a high level is particularly important. In this area there are still many unexploited opportunities, the realization of which require joint efforts.

The sides agreed that Hungary and Romania should, on the basis of mutual advantages, increase their volume of trade and conclude more specialization and cooperation agreements as well as utilize better the advantages derived from being neighbors. Both sides agreed that there are opportunities for increasing the volume of trade, primarily in the motor industry, electronics, and production of pharmaceutical products.

At the talks, chaired by Gyorgy Lazar and Constantin Dascalescu, the view was expressed that strengthening cultural and information contacts as well as contacts between the two populations is of great importance in developing Hungarian-Romanian friendship and cooperation. The Romanian national minority in Hungary and the Hungarian national minority in Romania play a part in stimulating this. The two countries will do everything to preserve peace and further develop the achievements of detente.

Gyorgy Lazar gave a banquet in honor of Constantin Dascalescu in the evening.

NEPSZABADSAG ARTICLE VIEWS WARSAW PACT RENEWAL

AU221301 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 9 April on page 9 carries a 2,200-word article by Laszlo L. Lengyel headlined: "Facts and Data on the Warsaw Pact."

Pegged to the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, the article is a historical retrospective of the signing of the agreement on the founding of the Warsaw Pact, analyzing the conditions that made its creation necessary, the effect of its activity on world events during the last 3 decades, and the justification of its existence today.

After quoting several points of the Warsaw Pact's founding document, the author points out that the Warsaw Pact and other military pacts in history differ in that "its creation was justified not so much by the desire of the member-states as by the external threat." The author continues by expanding on the political background prior to the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, putting the blame on the imperialist powers that "embarked on halting the development of the peoples' democracies emerging after the war, slowing down the construction work in the USSR and embarking on the road of open confrontation."

In view of all this, the article stresses, the Warsaw Pact was formed, a military pact "that serves exclusively as a defense against external threats" and, unlike other military pacts, "it set out as its main goal the strengthening of peaceful relations, disarmament, and even its own dissolution -- simultaneously with the other military blocs."

In order to prove that "since its establishment the Warsaw Pact has been not only a defense organization but also an organization of political cooperation," the author describes in detail its organizational structure, naming the various organs and committees that make up the Warsaw Pact, as well as the joint military organs, stressing that "the troops taking part in the joint forces are submitted to their own national leadership and this leadership is responsible for their activity."

After pointing out the importance of adequate technological development of the member states' armies "to answer the challenge of NATO," the author deals with the common military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact, "the essence of which is that world war is avoidable in our age" but there is a danger of worldwide armed conflict as a result of "the tense international situation and the aggressive policy of imperialism." The military doctrine thus includes the defense of "peace and security of the entire socialist community and of the individual countries" and "the support of the struggle for preserving peace and the results of international detente."

The article then deals with the necessity of maintaining a military balance of power and "the necessity to develop the joint military potential and its increasing role in peacetime, as well." The author stresses the importance of the Helsinki agreements and the basic principle of peaceful coexistence and blames "the leading imperialist circles, primarily the United States," for halting the process of detente and strengthening confrontation, and the deployment of new weapons that required a countermeasure on the part of the Warsaw Pact.

The article concludes by stressing the need for close cooperation among European socialist countries to strengthen their defense capacity, quoting Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, speaking at the recent 13th MSZMP Congress and stressing that "the Hungarian People's Republic takes a position in favor of extending the validity of the Warsaw Pact. We are ready to sign the document in this resepct."

DISSIDENTS FAIL TO BECOME ELECTION CANDIDATES

AU230920 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Bertrand Rosenthal report]

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (AFP) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is standing in a Budapest constituency in the June parliamentary elections, was forced to debate here last night for three hours with dissident philosopher Miklos Tamas Gaspar in a highly unusual scene for a communist country.

The forum, which coincided with a similar debate only a few hundred yeards away, has been made possible by a new electoral law that for the first time permits two or more candidates to put up for selection in each of Hungary's 317 constituencies.

Mr. Tamas Gaspar, thickly bearded with a Solidarity badge in his lapel buttonhole, was fighting to be selected as a candidate for the same constituency as Mr. Varkonyi, although as a dissident his passport has been confiscated, and he is unemployed.

He was given verbal support by several leading dissidents in an audience of 700 at the meeting held in the Ministry of Agriculture, although Mr. Varkonyi was finally adopted by the Patriotic Front party, the country's monolithic ruling group, as its candidate.

Dissident Gabor Demszky, editor of an underground newspaper, cried out from the speaker's platform: "There is no freedom of the press in this country." He urged "the largest possible choice" of candidates at the June elections.

Mr. Varkonyi rejected all criticisms, laying particular stress on the U.S. State Department's recent annual report that Hungary was respecting human rights. The minister, visibly angry, accused the Western press of interfering in Hungary's domestic affairs by reporting speeches by dissident parliamentary candidates.

Mr. Tamas Gaspar, who was frequently interrupted by jeers and insults, then presented his political programme, which called for awareness that some poverty existed in the country, for a referendum on a controversial hydro-electric dam project on the Danube and the development of parliamentary democracy.

He also sought more rights for conscientious objectors and stronger measures to support Hungarian minorities abroad, an obvious reference to the one million Hungarians in the Romanian province of Transylvania, where he was born.

Meanwhile Laszlo Rajk, son of the interior minister who was executed here as a "Titoist" in the Stalinist purges in the forties, addressed another political meeting on the same theme only a few hundred yards away in the historic Petofi Club, one of the foyers of the 1956 uprising against the communist government.

Mr. Rajk, another dissident standing for a constitutency, like Mr. Tamas Gaspar failed to win the necessary two-thirds vote to be selected.

But both dissidents considered that their attempt had been "positive" as they had been able to present their views in public.

Mr. Rajk won one-third of the votes at the first meeting held last Friday, and will appeal against last night's results, on the grounds it was taken by raised hands in great confusion.

Undoubtedly, however, these two meetings last night show that a breeze of democracy is blowing through Hungary which the authorities did not expect when they brought in their new electoral law. Observers here believe that other dissidents, particularly ecologists, will try to stand in the June elections and further meetings like last night could take place.

INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE DEEMED VITAL TO SUCCESS

AU211206 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Rezso Kostyal, head of a department at the Finance Ministry: "Agriculture and Interest"]

[Text] The general lesson about constructing our society that can be drawn every day is that it is impossible to steadily advance in production and services, to renew technology, organization, and even marketing activity without personal interest. Today the recognition of this fact is already being given a proper place in various decisions, guidelines, and efforts.

It is particularly important that this interest be implemented successfully in the larger production organizations, that is, in enterprises and cooperatives. To attain this is a task still ahead of us in many places. In order to develop encouraging and efficient solutions, we have to analyze many economic and social questions, but first of all those that directly affect the assertion of personal interest. These questions have two determining factors: on the one hand, the state regulations concerning the formation and payment of personal incomes, and on the other, the internal systems of interests developed within the enterprises and cooperatives, while taking the former factor into consideration. In recent years we have acquired many valuable experiences in connection with tasks in both areas.

Earlier Experiences

The wage income tax applied in agriculture until the end of 1984 also carried the generally known disadvantages of the average wage regulation, for instance the fact that it often encouraged the units to employ and maintain low-income workers entirely needlessly. The regulation lost touch with the development of work efficiency. This type of regulation did not sufficiently promote the more essential modifications of the production structure -- especially if this involved increasing the proportion of better trained manpower.

Experience showed that the average-wage type regulation often limited the payment of wages proportionate to performance at strongly developing and efficiently managed production units. If a production unit -- generally with new and talented leadership -- increased its production at a fast pace, and especially its income, it could pay wages and salaries only according to the poorer level of economic activity developed in the preceding years. This made it difficult to employ and keep talented and well-trained workers, as the enterprise was subject to an acceptable limit beyond which it could not increase taxable wages and salaries. A wage increase of 1 forint, for instance, was offset by a wage income tax of 3-4 forints in the majority of branches of basic activity.

In spite of all this, the central average-wage type of wage regulation was "favorable" for the stagnant and declining large-scale agricultural enterprises, as many of them considered the annual wage increase up to the limited tax-free level as justified, even if they did not even have the income funds to cover their payment. Such wage payments finally led to losses.

The agricultural income regulation, like the system of wage regulations applied in other production branches of the people's economy, did not provide sufficient possibilities for the development of an internal interest that better encourages the increase of income and profits, the development of an efficient production structure, and an enterprise attitude adjusting to the changes of market conditions.

According to our experiences so far, it can help a lot if we bring the current interest conditions closer to the smaller collectives, brigades, and strengthen concretely and directly the personal interest in the process of production and marketing. This requires renewal and firm concept modification in both the central regulation of income and in the central interest system of the units engaged in economic activity, which of course must also have an effect on other production and economic factors and regulators.

Useful Experiments

Concerning central guidance and regulation, we have no beaten tracks in front of us.

We have to develop them ourselves in accordance with current conditions and to confront them with practice and, if possible, apply them accordingly. Only this way is it possile to reduce mistakes to a minimum.

As is known, for this purpose, for the further development of income regulation of large-scale agricultural enterprises, including wage regulation, we started experiments as of January 1983 -- in addition to the previous 7 enterprises -- at 92 large-scale agricultural enterprises, 6 percent of the total number of enterprises. The state enterprises in which there was a balanced economic activity and the basic activity played a determining role could join the experiment on a competitive basis. From the development of production and incomes it is possible to draw the conclusion that the enterprises taking part in the experiments were able to make use of the new possibilities offered by the regulation and that there was no wage and salary outflow detached from performances.

The cooperatives and state enterprises applying large enterprise income taxation and wage regulation proportionate to consumption-accumulation developed new internal systems of interests that are adjusting well to their conditions. This is especially true of semi-independent units. They generally connected the wage increases to conditions about increasing profits or the coverage fund, and at times to expense-reducing conditions. Income production increased in these enterprises. The differentiation of personal incomes also increased. This appeared to a smaller extent in wages and to a greater extent in bonuses, allocations, and end-of-year dividends. The distribution of the latter inreasingly adjusted to performances. Personnel developed in accordance with the production structure; the administrative and leadership staff also decreased and approached the level really necessary for production. The leaders' responsibility increased, entrepreneurial readiness strengthened, work discipline as well as manpower management improved. The number of small ventures -- mainly those that were created in order to avoid the previous wage regulation -- decreased and new ones hardly came into being.

These experiences prove that it is not felicitous to apply schematically the same form of wage regulation to all the units engaged in economic activity. There is need for different forms from which the enterprises and cooperatives themselves should choose the one most suitable to their own endowments and preparedness. For this reason, we announced three wage-regulation forms for the food producing branches with an obligatory 3-year period.

These three choices of forms do not contain the average wage-type wage taxation that has been applied so far. The first form is a wage-level regulation based on the gross income level of the previous year, profit and wages; the second form is the wage-mass regulation [bertomeg] connected to the modification of the value-added tax; the third is the large enterprise income tax applied so far in the experiments where the tax base is the per capita wage growth. These three variations are almost everywhere favorable in the first year compared to the average-wage regulation applied so far.

All three forms present performance requirements, and their favorable influence will be better felt in the enterprises during the second and third year.

The need to strive harder for continuity in developing the central conditions and especially the structure of the personal income regulation is completely justified. This can provide adequate security for the process of production and for foresighted planning activity.

In the case of differentiation of personal incomes according to performances, we have to take into account the fact that considerably greater income differences will emerge among workers, collectives, and professions. Our social policy has to take into consideration the social effects of these income differences.

The development of central regulation, however, can bring results only if the internal interest systems of the enterprises and cooperatives are renewed and are created in places where they still do not exist. It is important that the semi-independent units within the enterprises know in advance their tasks deriving from the annual reduction plan and the wage and profit conditions connected with these tasks. This way the result of their work becomes understandable and measurable for the workers, and the material and moral reward can thus be connected to the quantity and quality of the work carried out.

The enterprises taking part in the experiment developed quite successful, encouraging forms that can be adopted by other units too. The semi-independent units are generally divided on a territorial basis in plant cultivation, according to types of animals in animal husbandry, and on the basis of the range of activity in other areas of the enterprise. A separate semi-independent unit is generally organized in machine operations.

Encouraging Independence

The semi-independent units will be successful if all the conditions for their operation are met. Such conditions are: adequate independent decisionmaking authority and responsibility, realistic and precise determination of tasks, and continuous supply with necessary production means and materials. The regulation of the "market relations" within the enterprises is also an important condition of independent accounting.

The enterprises generally achieve this with an annually modified internal regulation system. The internal cost of machine services, manpower, and fodder of different quality and so on is fixed in this system.

Generally, the semi-independent units themselves made decisions pertaining to use of services, to the employment of surplus manpower, and to manpower shortages. Any semi-independent unit can make use of outside services if it can solve the given task more cheaply in this way than through the services within the cooperative. This adequately encourages the partner units within the enterprise to set realistic rates for services.

The comprehensive modernization of the enterprises, and cooperatives' internal organization and management, can be most successfully attained today through the profit-interested semi-independent units. These units are creating better conditions for market adjustment, reduction of information channel size, and faster and more realistic decisions and initiatives in line with the local peculiarities.

Such an internal mechanism draws the enterprises, smaller collectives, brigade and workers interests closer to each other. The implementation of the semi-independent units' plans serves as a basis and guarantee for the increase in the total achievement of the enterprise and cooperative. The steady confrontation of interests leads to the expansion of democracy within the large-scale agricultural enterprises and also strengthens the supervisory role of the collectives.

CCC GROUP INVESTIGATES HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

AU181437 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] A conference of investigators was held yesterday, 16 April, at the Central People's Control Commission [CCC] headquarters in Budapest on preparations to examine privately owned housing construction and the supply of building materials.

The examination, covering the capital and nine counties, is investigating the way the local and national programs adopted for improving the conditions of acquiring housing are implemented and the way private housing construction is aided. In the course of the investigation now under way and lasting until the end of June, the controllers are also curious to find out whether the housing demands and the possibilities of implementation were in harmony in the last 2 and 1/2 years, whether the plans were fulfilled, and what financial aid was given to the private builders by the enterprises, institutions, and the National Savings Bank.

At the center of the examination of private housing construction is the building materials supply and the utilization of prefabricated housing technologies. In the course of the investigation of these factors, a preliminary survey of the demands will be given particular attention.

The CCC investigators are organizing a population survey and questionnaire survey together with the PPF, the National Council of Trade Unions, the KISZ, and the Federation of Scientific, Technological Associations in order to learn the conditions of privately carried out housing construction. Thus, they would like to acquaint themselves with the factors that contribute to and that hinder housing construction, the population's conception of construction, and its level of information.

The control committees have made several investigations of privately owned housing construction in recent years, and have followed with attention the activity of the pertinent councils. Like the public interest reports, these experiences have also proved to be useful in the course of preparing for the current examination.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES TO ALBANIA

LD121727 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council have expressed their condolences in a telegram following the death yesterday of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. He died at the age of 76, following a long illness.

BRIEFS

WATER MANAGEMENT TALKS WITH CSSR -- Budapest, April 19 (MTI) -- Five days of Hungarian-Czechoslovak talks on water management concluded in Gyor Friday. The talks covered questions of the canalization, navigation and flood prevention of a 150-km joint section of the river. The participants agreed that to improve the security of navigation, canalization would continue. Agreement was reached that both countries would provide two ships that would coordinate in installing riverine signs to improve navigation safety. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1919 GMT 19 Apr 85 LD]

PAINTING EQUIPMENT TO CHINA -- Budapest, April 18 (MTI) -- Winning an international tender, the Hungarian transmission and painting equipment factory has agreed to export electrostatic painting equipment worth more than half a million dollars to China. The equipment. which paints 100,000 machines annually in one shift, is to operate in a refrigerator producing factory in Shanghai. The equipment and conveying systems have been developed under Hungarian design and they are to be dispatched in the first half of the year. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 18 Apr 85 LD]

VERDICT IN APPEAL OF POPIELUSZKO CASE ANNOUNCED

LD231631 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Announcement of the verdict of the Supreme Court in the appeal on the kidnap and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko from the Supreme Court proceedings; read by unidentified court figure -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The sentence in the name of the PPR, dated 22 April 1985, the Supreme Court in Warsaw, in its penal chamber and in composition as present, with participation of representatives of the General Prosecutor's Office:

Having examined on 19 and 22 April the case of Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, Waldemar Marek Chmielewski, accused under Article 148, Paragraph 1 in connection with Article 165, Paragraph 2 in connection with Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Penal Code and Article 11, Paragraph 1 in connection with Article 148, Paragraph 1 and Article 165, Paragraph 2 of the Penal Code in connection with Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Penal Code and Article 11, Paragraph 1 and in connection with Article 148, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code and defendant Adam Pietruszka accused under Article 18, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code and Article 165, Paragraph 2 of the Penal Code in connection with Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Penal Code, following the appeal submitted by the defending counsels of all the accused against the sentence of the Torun Voivodship Court of 7 February 1985, file No. 2K53/85, the court decides as follows: First, the sentence against which the appeal was lodged, is herewith upheld.

The reasons for the decision will now be given: At the outset it is necessary to state that, as can be seen from the content of the sentence which has just been read out, the Supreme Court did not agree with the reservations contained in the appeals of the defending counsels of the accused and in their speeches and has thus decided to uphold the full sentence.

In the opinion of the Supreme Court, the verdict of the Torun Voivodship Court regarding the individual criminal acts ascribed to the defendants is correct. Thus, one cannot with good reason doubt that defendants Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Chmielewski intended to kill Father Jerzy Popieluszko and first wished to realize their intention on 13 October 1984 on the road from Ostroda to Olsztynek. Then, when for reasons beyond the defendants' control this failed to occur, they renewed the attempt on 19-20 October 1984 in the locality of Gorsk in Torun Voivodship, at which time they achieved their desired end in the form of the death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. For this reason, too, bearing in mind findings of this kind, one must also concur with the legal appraisal made by the voivodship court of the actions of the individual defendants.

The Supreme Court also concurs in its entirety with the findings of the voivodship court with regard to the actions ascribed to the defendant Adam Pietruszka. One must note that an in-depth analysis of the accumulated evidence indicates that this very defendant, Adam Popieluszko, was the instigator of the attempt on the life of Father Popieluszko, and that the plan of this defendant was then carried out by the defendants Piotrowski, Pekala, and Chmielewski. In this context the Torun Voivodship Court is correct when it states that the behavior of defendant Pietruszka is (?adequately defined as) instigating and aiding in the killing of Father Popieluszko.

The punishments meted out to the individual defendants are admittedly severe, but not so much, when one bears in mind all the features of the current case, that they should be reduced. When meting out penalties for the individual deeds and an overall penalty, the voivodship court justified its stance in due fashion and the Supreme Court concurs in full with the grounds given.

Following this general outline of the verdict and the charges made in the appeal, one ought to present the attitude of the Supreme Court regarding the individual appeals and the charges they contain.

Regarding the appeal of the defending counsel of defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski, one must state at the beginning that there are no grounds for the charge that the regulations of trial law had been violated and that this influenced the verdict, namely Article 63 of the Penal Code consisting of not permitting the defendant to reply to questions posed by his defending counsel.

It transpires from the protocols of the case that during a certain stage of the trial the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski generally refused to give further explanations. In this situation, the defendant availed himself, of his own will, of the right to refuse to give explanations -- to which he was entitled in line with Article 65 of the Penal Code -- including the right to refuse to answer questions from his defending counsel. Even if one were to accept that during a certain stage of the trial the voivodship court, contrary to the intentions of the defendant, treated his declaration as a total refusal to give explanations, while the defendant had merely intended to refuse to reply to questions from participants in the proceedings over and above his defending counsel, this infringement was made good in full in the course of the further proceedings of the trial. As it emerges from the protocols of the main proceedings -- we point, for example, to volume 23 of the court protocols, page 604 -- the defendant continued to give explanations during the further course of the court proceedings and gave replies to questions posed to him by his defending counsel. In this context, one cannot agree with the defending counsel of defendant Piotrowski and state that we are dealing here with an infringement of Article 63 of the Penal Code, which, in his view, borders on violating or is an outright violation of Article 388, Point 6 of the Penal Code.

At this point one ought also to state one's position -- obviously, of necessity, in very general terms -- on the charge made by one of the defending counsels of defendant Piotrowski to the effect that Article 277 of the Penal Code had been violated, and that in connection with this there had also been a violation of Article 70 of the code. This issue was also stressed very strongly in the oral statement of the defending counsel of defendant Pietruszka. It is incorrect for the defending counsel to state that in the current case the preparatory proceedings were carried out at a rapid rate. If this rapid rate of the investigation really did not permit the defending counsels to realize all their material rights of defense, in the closing phases of this investigation it was incumbent upon them to effectively demand an appropriate postponement of the date in order to acquaint themselves with the files on the case. However, they did not do this, neither near the end of the investigation nor in the course of the court proceedings. While discussing this charge made by the two defending counsels during the appeal, it is worth noting that a reading of the files on the court proceedings indicates that, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, the defending counsels of the defendants before the Torun Viovodship Court were well acquainted with the material evidence contained in the files on the case. Nor is it correct to allege a violation of Article 155 of the Penal Code consisting of the rejection of an evidential submission aimed at having an inspection made of the place at which the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski, together with the defendants Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski, attempted to stop the car being driven by Chrostowski and in which Father Jerzy Popieluszko and Seweryn Jaworski were also riding.

Let me say that in rejecting this submission the voivodship court sufficiently justified its position. The situation that arose on the road, in the meantime, did not permit an exact reconstruction of what occurred there through an examination such as the defending counsel had called for.

An essential question in the case that required an answer was:

Did the accused, Piotrowski, throw a stone toward the car? This fact was not questioned by the accused, Piotrowski, and what is more, this fact derived from other evidence, particularly from evidence given by witness Waldemar Chrostowski. Moving on to remaining objections contained in the brief of the defense counsel of the accused, Piotrowski, it should be said that they are also not justified. One cannot agree with the appeal that the accused, Grzegorz Piotrowski -- acting together with Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski in understaking actions to cause a road accident on 13 October 1984 of the Volkswagen Golf car -- did not act with intent to kill Father Jerzy Popieluszko, Waldemar Chrostowski, and Seweryn Jaworski, and that this action can be qualified as a crime under Article 160 of the Penal Code, as endangering those persons with loss of life, severe injury, and a severe health hazard.

The author of the appeal maintains that the accused, Grzegorz Piotrowski, voluntarily withdrew from this action. On considering this, one must make certain general remarks, which will also refer to remaining deeds attributed to the accused, Grzegorz Piotrowski, and the accused Pekala and Chmielewski. One should state that from evidence established by the voivodship court, a completely different picture of events transpired. The accused, Piotrowski, Pekala and Chmielewski, when they decided that they were going to take Father Popieluszko's life, set about realizing this criminal intention. Hence, while making preparations they also prepared alternative plans contingent on the place of their criminal intentions and the persons accompanying Father Popieluszko. In connection with the fact that on 13 October 1984, on the Ostroda-Olsztynek road, in a car driven by Waldemar Chrostowski and carrying Father Popieluszko and Seweryn Jaworski, the accused began implementing their plan to not stop the car but to cause an accident through the accused, Piotrowski, throwing a stone at the car windshield. The realization of this plan did not materialize, not because the accused Piotrowski voluntarily withdrew from this action, but because, due to the behavior of witness Chrostowski, he missed the car's windshield.

It should be emphasized that the accused, Piotrowski, initially interrogated during preparatory procedures on 27 October 1984, and on 3 November 1984, clearly said that he missed the car. A version concerning withdrawal from criminal action had appeared later. It should also be pointed out that the proper intentions which the accused were to implement on 13 October 1984 on the Ostroda-Olsztynek road were described by the accused Pekala while being interrogated on 29 October 1984. There are also no grounds to question the decisions of the voivodship court concerning the deed described under the second point of the sentence on the attempted murder of Waldemar Chrostowski on 20 October 1984 in (Gor) locality in Torun Voivodship. The court correctly established that the accused, Grzegorz Piotrowski, together with Pekala and Chmielewski, also intended to murder Waldemar Chrostowski.

However, the question arises: Did the escape of Waldemar Chrostowski from the speeding car and the lack of reaction from the accused remove from them responsibility for the attempted murder of Waldemar Chrostowski?

A question may arise as to whether all the defendants' actions were aimed directly at killing of Waldemar Chrostowski, or if there were only preparatory procedures, which are not punishable. One must be aware here, however, that when one speaks about direct danger, which plays a decisive role in attempted murder, in this case an objective distance from danger of consequences which follow is irrelevant. What matters is whether a direct deed, in accordance with a plan followed by a perpetrator of a deed, was done. Therefore, in reality, the plan worked out by the defendants was introduced and its implementation begun. The defendants were aiming directly to implement the plan, and the intended consequences did not follow because Waldemar Chrostowski jumped out of the car. The next attempt to apprehend Chrostowski became impossible without unmasking the perpetrators because there were houses nearby and another car was approaching.

An objection included in the appeal by the defense counsel of defendant Piotrowski concerning a violation of Article 148, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code is without grounds. The appeal contends that defendant Piotrowski did not intend to kill Father Popieluszko, and that the death resulted from injuries inflicted by all the wronged. Therefore, according to the author of the appeal, the deed by defendant Piotrowski falls under Article 157, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

This view is unwarranted in the light of evidential findings by the voivodship court, and in the light of what has already been said in previous arguments included in the appeal by the defense counsel of defendant Piotrowski. Since, from the moment a decision was made concerning this action by defendant Piotrowski, together with Pekala and Chmielewski -- as was established by the voivodship court -- the death of Father Popieluszko was considered, it is difficult to find grounds for questioning legal qualification of the deed -- as adopted by the voivodship court and described under Article 148, Paragraph 1, Point 1 of the Penal Code -- as having been committed and with direct intention to kill. Explanations by defendant Pekala particularly indicate the premeditated intention; certain objects were also in possession of the defendants. While not going into great detail here, it is worth recalling that the defendants were in possession of two sacks, previously gathered stones, batons, and other accessories.

As far as an appeal by the defense counsel of defendant Waldemar Chmielewski is concerned, an objection to erroneous appraisal of factual circumstances, which created the base of the sentence and influenced the contents of the sentence, is inappropriate. One must notice here that the above remarks concerning the appeal of defense counsel of defendant Piotrowski fully apply also to the appeal of the defense counsel of defendant Chmielewski.

A statement included in the appeal, contending that Waldemar Chmielewski had caused the death of Father Popieluszko unintentionally, is not acceptable. One must underscore here that defendant Chmielewski took part in every conversation with Grzegorz Piotrowski, when plans of action were discussed and various alternate plans for killing Father Jerzy Popieluszko examined. He also took active part in preparations for the crime, and on 19 October 1984, together with Leszek Pekala, he executed every order of Grzegorz Piotrowski without objection, and took direct part in actions which led directly to the death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko -- that is gagging, fixing a noose, and attaching a sack containing stones to Popieluszko's legs.

As for the remaining objections raised in the appeal by the defense counsel of defendant Waldemar Chmielewski -- concerning the charge of the attempted murder of Waldemar Chrostowski and the charge of the attempted murder of Jerzy Popieluszko, Chrostowski, and Jaworski on 13 October 1984 -- the remarks on this subject included in discussions on the appeal by the defense counsel of defendant Piotrowski fully apply here also.

Chrostowski was to have been killed with Popieluszko. The fact that it was none other than defendant Chmielewski who threw out some of the stones from the car at a parking lot in Torun, can serve as proof of this. The stones were no longer needed -- they were to have been for Waldemar Chrostowski, who had fled.

As for the appeal submitted by the defending counsel acting for the accused, Adam Pietruszka, the main charge contained therein alleges that the rules governing trial procedure were infringed. The alleged infringement consists in the fact that a number of items of evidence uncovered during the course of the trial were passed over, certain things were admitted as facts even though they were inconsistent with the legal materials; and conclusions on evidence were reached that exceeded the scope of what the panel of judges was free to accept.

It should be noted here that if one were to analyze the accused Pietruszka's behavior outside the context of the whole affair, and solely from the angle of some of the explanations given by his codefendant Grzegorz Piotrowski, then the charge of erroneous appraisal of the factual circumstances, contained in the appeal, could have turned out to be correct. It is true that explanations given by the accused, Piotrowski, constitute the main proof upon which the thesis of the indictment, and, subsequently, the verdict sentencing Adam Pietruszka rests -- though not solely. However, these explanations underwent changes in connection with the fact that the accused, Piotrowski, was confronted by new evidence during the course of the investigations. Defendant Pietruszka's explanations also changed: He denied everything at the beginning. Subsequently, under the pressure of facts and circumstances, he confessed.

Moreover, it should be noted that defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski was not interested in portraying defendant Pietruszka as the instigator of the kidnap and murder. One of the auxiliary prosecutors, namely lawyer Grabinski, drew attention to this and, in the view of the Supreme Court, it was very much to the point since he himself, as one of the direct perpetrators of this intention, would not subsequently have been able to speak of the unintended death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Therefore, in connection with the deed being ascribed to defendant Adam Pietruszka, it is worthwhile pointing to the main elements which make for the essence of instigation, aiding, and abetting. That is to say that the instigator, or one who aids and abets, must be acting with deliberation. As for the instigator himself, a deliberate culpability in the form of direct intention is essential if the existence of this factual form of commissioning a crime is to be established. Instigation is defined as deliberate action aimed at causing another person to commit an act forbidden by the criminal code. Hence, the instigator persuades one to commit a certain act, but this does not mean that all or the most important details of this act must be clearly defined in the mind of the instigator. This is because pointing to a certain subject of crime and to the desired consequence will suffice: The main perpetrator -- that is to say the person who actually commits the deed -- can decide for himself where, when, how, and under what circumstances the deed inspired by the instigator can be carried out.

At this juncture it should be observed that the voivodship court was right in assuming that defendants Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski were inspired by the defendant Pietruszka, with the aim of committing murder through defendant Piotrowski. The defense counsel acting for defendant Pietruszka is questioning this. It should be emphasized that it is not only possible to incite one to commit a crime directly, but also through other persons. The instigator does not even have to know the persons subject to instigation.

The question now arises: Is what defendant Pietruszka did and said an instigation, thereby aiding and abetting in the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko? Evidence gathered during the trial makes it possible to reply to this question in the affirmative. The voivodship court has appraised this evidence correctly and properly and drawn the correct conclusions from this evidence. Even though defendant Pietruszka has not confessed to the deed ascribed to him -- although, as has already been stated, under the pressure of facts his explanations have not been so categorical and unequivocal -- there is, however, other evidence in this case, evidence which unequivocally points to the criminal intent harbored by the defendant. Defendant Pietruszka's utterance: "What's the matter? Can't Popieluszko fall out of a train?" must be seen as part of the evidence that points to the defendant Pietruszka's unequivocal intent to have Father Jerzy Popieluszko killed.

Defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski also recalls actions on the brink of an infarct, and other measures mentioned by the voivodship court in its verdict, now being appealed.

Explanations given by defendants Pekala and Chmielewski also point to the criminal intent of defendant Pietruszka. After all, these defendants had no reason whetever to portray events in a way which would put them, too, in an unfavorable light. Hence, it is the view of the Supreme Court that their accounts of the conversations between defendants Pietruszka and Piotrowski deserve to be considered fully credible.

Defendant Pekala, during the course of repeated interrogations, gives an account of the conversation between defendant Piotrowski and defendant Pietruszka after 19 October 1984 on the subject of Father Popieluszko's death. It is not given in the way in which Piotrowski's account is given: Is Popieluszko retrievable? But the question was put differently: Is it certain that Popieluszko's body will not be found? These questions, repeatedly put by defendant Pietruszka, were, according to co-defendant Pekala, to have even been a subject of amusement to defendant Piotrowski. Hence the explanations, especially those given by defendant Pekala, point to the fact that defendant Pietruszka knew of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's death. His only concern was to cover up the traces of crime committed by defendants Piotrowski, Pekala, and Chmielewski.

As the voivodship court has determined, defendant Pietruszka embarked on a series of actions which resulted in covering up the identities of those who murdered Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Also the fact that the defendants threw the body of Father Jerzy Popieluszko into the water in direct proximity of the Citizens Militia vehicle may serve as proof that the defendants were convinced that they would escape with impunity. This conviction of their own immunity was a result of the belief that their criminal activities would be shielded and protected. In conclusion of the examination of this problem, one must reach the conclusion that materials gathered in this case point unequivocally to the fact that defendant Pietruszka's primary aim was to convince defendant Piotrowski, and through him also defendants Pekala and Chmielewski, to kill Father Popieluszko. Subsequently, his activities consisted of aiding the task of having Father Popieluszko killed. Further on, his activities of covering up the crime and in misleading his superiors so that it would not be possible to determine factually who perpetrated this criminal act.

In their speeches, lawyers defending the accused devoted a great deal of attention to the grounds on which the Torun Voivodship Court's verdict, now appealed, is based. The defense counsel acting for defendant Pietruszka criticized these grounds particularly sharply. The Supreme Court will deal with these charges in its written document giving the grounds for the verdict. However, it must be stated already at this stage that, indeed, the grounds given do not always comply in all their aspects with the requirements of Article 372 of the Penal Code. It is the Supreme Court's view that this infringement is not substantial enough to influence the verdict being appealed. Assessing the verdict within the framework of charges that have been made by lawyers defending the accused, the Supreme Court was able to examine the verdict without making different decisions.

It is, likewise, difficult to effectively accuse the Torun Voivodship Court: This charge is made by defendant Pietruska's defense counsel, saying that the court failed to establish the motive for the crime committed by this defendant. As has already been stated, defendant Pietruszka failed to confess to the deed with which he had been charged. He denied being the instigator of the crime that had been committed. In this situation, ascribing to defendant Pietruszka a criminal deed, the voivodship court did not unequivocally define the motives of this defenant in commiting the crime. However, the court devoted a great deal of its reflections and attention to this issue in the grounds for the verdict, pages 164 and 165.

The appeal by defendant Leszek Pekala in essence asks that the sentences he was given, deprivation of freedom and his consecutive sentence [kara laczna], be commuted. Apart from the charges that have already been dealt with here, the appeals submitted by lawyers defending the accused, Grzegorz Piotrowski and Waldemar Chmielewski, also contain requests to commute the sentence of deprivation of freedom.

As has already been stated, at the beginning, sentences for individual actions and the consecutive [kara laczna] sentence given to the defendants, although severe, are not severe enough to be regarded as glaringly incommensurate according to Article 380, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

Giving its grounds for its verdict of deprivation of freedom, the voivodship court had in mind the directives contained in Article 50, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Penal Code. The court properly justified the grounds in this respect. No arguments have been given -- either in the written appeals or in the speeches made during the course of the appeal case -- to justify the need to change the sentences arrived at.

The appeal submitted by the defense counsel acting for the accused, Pietruszka, does not discuss the range of problems connected with his sentence. However, questioning the totality of factual conclusions and the issue of guilt, since the Supreme Court did not take these requests into account, it also examined the problem of the sentence. Due to reasons already given, the court did not find any grounds to change the sentence passed on the accused Pietruszka.

Only the most important reasons which justify the content of the verdict have been given in a very synthetic form. The full grounds of the Supreme Court's verdict will be given in written form within a period provided for in the relevant act. I close the proceedings scheduled for today.

OFFICIALS ELECTED AT SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PLENUM

LD230903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The first plenum of the Central Committee of the SD was held in Warsaw today. The plenum was devoted to election of the party's supreme authorities. Opening the meeting, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak said that the documents adopted at the 13th congress confirm that the party is standing consistently on the ground of making democracy real, and of cooperation in realizing the line of socialist renewal and strengthening the state. The plenum has carried out the elections of the SD Central Committee Presidium, which then elected deputy chairmen from its ranks. They are Kazimierz Modzelewski and Marek Wieczorek. The following have been elected secretaries of the SD Central Committee: Piotr Frankowski, Jerzy Jozwiak, Mieczyslaw Lesniak and Edward (Zglowicki).

SEJM TO DISCUSS CONSTITUTION, LAND USE 29 APRIL

LD232321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the meeting of the Sejm on 29 April of this year. The meeting will discuss two draft laws: one on the constitutional tribunal and the second on land management.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S CANADIAN VISIT

Proposes Toast at Dinner

AU191124 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at an official dinner in his honor by Canada's Governor General Jeanne Sauve, on 15 April in Ottawa]

[Text] Madame Governor General, Mr Prime Minister: I would like to warmly thank you for the invitation to visit Canada and for the hospitable reception extended to us. In this respect, I would like to extend cordial greetings and best wishes to you, Madame Governor General and Mr Prime Minister, as well as to the government and the friendly Canadian people.

Our visit to your country is a reflection of the positive development of relations between our countries and of the common desire to further expand them in the future. We note with satisfaction that Romanian-Canadian relations have registered a positive evolution, that political contacts have further expanded, and that economic ties have recorded an upward course, particularly in recent years.

During my talks with you and with the prime minister, we reached the conclusion that broad opportunities exist for further extending Romanian-Canadian cooperation on the basis of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

As proved by the evolution of our bilateral relations to date, when one proceeds from these principles and from the right of each people to decide its development path freely and independently, then social system differences cannot be an obstacle to broad and fruitful cooperation.

In the current most serious and complex international circumstances, when the main problem of our age is to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, attain disarmament, and defend the peace and civilization of all mankind, it becomes all the more necessary for all states and peoples, regardless of their social and political system, to actively cooperate to halt the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, and firmly promote a policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

The start of negotiations between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons is a positive international event. However, more than a month has passed since the start of these negotiations and no actual progress, which people expected to see, has yet been made. On the contrary, the policy of armament and deployment of further missiles has continued. During the negotiations, Romania has spoken out for freezing the nuclear arms race and halting the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, as well as the Soviet nuclear countermeasures, in the belief that such measures would prove the true desire of both sides to reach an appropriate agreement. In this spirit, we welcomed the proposals recently made by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on declaring a moratorium, for the entire duration of the negotiations, on producing, testing, and deploying nuclear and space weapons. We also consider most positive the USSR decision to unilaterally halt deployment of its intermediate-range missiles and suspend implementation of other countermeasures in Europe until November 1985. We hope that these proposals and measures will lead to an appropriate response from the United States.

The problems examined by the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva are of interest to all peoples in the world; hence, we believe that all countries should make a contribution to their solution.

We deem it particularly necessary for the countries of the two military pacts, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, to meet, discuss, and appropriately contribute to the success of these negotiations.

We also deem it necessary to intensify the activity of various international bodies and conferences, that can make a particularly important contribution to strengthening trust among states and promoting a policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

Romania consistently speaks out for the solving of all conflicts and contentious problems between states through peaceful means alone and through negotiations, and for the nonuse of force and the threat of force in international relations.

Our country places its relations with other states firmly on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage, and the right of each people to free development, in accordance with its own interests and aspirations.

We are worried about the aggravation of the world economic situation that affects practically all states, particularly the developing countries. It is in the interest of all states, including the developed ones, to start real negotiations as soon as possible on a global solution of the problems of underdevelopment -- including the problem of the excessively high foreign debt of developing countries -- and on the establishment of a new world economic order.

Reality shows that a just and lasting solution of the complex problems of international life can only be achieved with the active and equal participation of all states, regardless of size or social system. In this spirit, we advocate an increased role for the UN and other international bodies in democratically solving the problems on which the peace and progress of peoples depend.

We believe that Romania and Canada, which have actively cooperated and continue to cooperate in various international bodies, can further make an important contribution to promoting a policy of peace, security, and detente by continuously strengthening their bilateral and international cooperation.

With the belief that our visit to Canada will mark an important point in developing the good relations between our countries and peoples, I would like to propose a toast:

To the health of the governor general and the prime minister!

To the friendly Canadian people! To peace and cooperation throughout the world! [applause]

Joint Communique Issued

AU221051 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

["Joint communique on President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Canada 14-18 April 1985]

[Text] At the invitation of the governor general of Canada, Jeanne Sauve, and the Canadian Government, the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official visit to Canada from 14-18 April 1985.

Besides the capital of Ottawa, Montreal was also visited.

The president of the SR of Romania and the prime minister of Canada conducted official talks to strengthen and develop relations between the two countries and with respect to international issues of common interest. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

The talks were attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government, and by: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Constantin Mitea and Carol Dina, counselors to the president of the Republic; and Emilian Rodean, Romanian ambassador to Ottawa.

The talks were attended for the Canadian side by: Charles Joseph Clark, secretary of state for external affairs; Patricia Carney, minister of energy, mines, and resources; James Francis Kelleher, minister of external trade; Gordon Smith, deputy secretary of state for external affairs; and Jacques Simard, Canadian ambassador to Bucharest.

The president of Romania and prime minister of Canada assessed with satisfaction the favorable development of Romanian-Canadian relations in past years based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and mutual advantage. They noted with satisfaction the continuation of exchanges of visits, the development of economic and scientific-technological relations, and the intensification of bilateral consultations at all levels.

In the declaration on developing long-term economic relations, it was stressed that the economic development level of the two countries offers favorable preconditions for promoting and diversifying bilateral trade exchanges and commercial exchanges in third markets. Romanian-Canadian fruitful cooperation in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was stressed, as was the desire to develop bilateral industrial cooperation in order to fulfill the projects in the nuclear energy field that are being built in Romania at this point and to work out new and mutually advantageous cooperation forms in this area, including cooperation in third markets in this respect.

During the visit, a broad exchange of views was also made with respect to current major international issues by stressing with satisfaction the similar goals of the two countries as regards the need to ensure peace, promote a constructive dialogue, and create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between countries.

The president of Romania and prime minister of Canada expressed their deep concern about the grave situation in the world as a result of the continuation of the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular. It was assessed that sustained efforts are necessary to halt the arms race and the sides agreed on the need to adopt specific and lasting measures in the arms limitation and disarmament field to reduce and finally eliminate the threat to peace by both nuclear weapons and by conventional ones.

In this context, the president of Romania and the prime minister of Canada welcomed the beginning of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on space and nuclear weapons -- both strategic and intermediate-range weapons -- and expressed their hope that those negotiations will yield positive results. They also stressed that nuclear weapons must be cut back substantially and finally completely eliminated, that the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe should be halted, and that negotiations should begin to conclude balanced, equitable, and verifiable agreements on reducing and definitively eliminating such weapons from Europe and the world. The sides expressed their hope that the Geneva negotiations will constitute an important step in the direction of preventing an arms race in outer space and of eliminating it on earth.

The sides also agreed that chemical weapons must be eliminated throughout the world and that the complete and verifiable prohibition of chemical weapons should be achieved as soon as possible at the Geneva disarmament conference.

A firm goal of Romania and Canada is the achievement of security by reducing armed forces, including conventional forces, to the lowest possible level, and by achieving balanced, equitable, and verifiable agreements on specific measures to halt the arms race, to achieve disarmament under appropriate international control, and to increase trust.

Since these issues concern the international community, it is necessary, especially for the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the NATO countries, to strive to broaden this dialogue both within the context of bilateral relations and in all international forums that exist for this purpose. The two sides stressed the importance of achieving tangible results at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and at the Vienna negotiations on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The president of the SR of Romania and the prime minister of Canada and the delegations of their countries exchanged views on major questions of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, and of achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. They agreed that no effort must be spared to promote constructive proposals and initiatives that include realistic provisions aimed at strengthening peace and security, at achieving progress in the field of disarmament, and at promoting understanding and international cooperation.

The president of the SR of Romania and the prime minister of Canada expressed their determination to contribute to the implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. In this context, they stressed the need for all signatory states to cooperate to achieve positive results in all CSCE meetings that are to take place in conformity with the final document of the Madrid meeting, including the CSCE meeting of experts in Ottawa on the basic rights and freedoms of man.

Romania and Canada believe that under the current international circumstances it is vital for all states to refrain from the use or threat of force and to solve all problems between themselves by peaceful means.

Exchanging views on the Middle East situation, the president of Romania and the prime minister of Canada advocated a political solution to that conflict, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and the ensurance of the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area, including Israel.

Both countries favored the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq and an immediate start to negotiations to solve that conflict.

The two sides assessed that the Contadora Group initiatives are the most appropriate means for achieving a comprehensive and realistic peace agreement in Central America, and that the countries in that area must be free to choose their solutions, without any kind of interference.

Special attention was paid to questions concerning the world economic situation, which continues to be very serious.

The president of Romania and the prime minister of Canada stressed that it would be in the interest of all states to cooperate to achieve new progress in the developing countries, to bolster the economy, and ensure a balanced development of the respective countries. All this would constitute an important factor for the policy of peace and cooperation in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney particularly valued the fruitful nature of their talks and expressed the conviction that the visit and the talks will contribute even more to developing friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries in the interest of the Romanian people and the Canadian people, of peace, detente, security, and general progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed cordial thanks to the governor general of Canada, Jeanne Sauve, and to the prime minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, for the friendly and hospitable reception given to them during their visit.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu extended invitations to the governor general of Canada and the prime minister of Canada to pay an official visit to the SR of Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The date of the visits will be established later through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU VISITS CERNAVODA NUCLEAR PLANT

AU231853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1985 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu visited on April 23 the building site of the nuclear electric plant at Cernavoda, a major objective included in the country's power programme. The plant is part of a system of such like power projects which, according to the directives of the 13th Congress of the RCP are to be built in various zones of Romania.

This first atomic electric plant of Romania is planned to be made up of 5 reactors with a power generating capacity of 700 MW each.

Present at the new working dialogue of the RCP general secretary were Ion Ursu; Silviu Curticeanu; Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister; Nicolae Busui, minister of electric power; Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee on Nuclear Power.

During the visit, the leader of the RCP and Romanian state was shown the stage of the works at the Units I and II of the plant -- now in an advanced stage of execution, and the technological and organizational steps taken. Analyzing the stage of operations, the technical solutions endorsed, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the builders to consider the country's own experience and the experience of other countries and endorse for the other three units of the plant the most efficient ways in order to get a general rise in the economic efficiency, especially by lowering the building costs and raising the efficiency of the installations and equipment.

The experience to be amassed in this first building site of the Romanian nuclear power will have to be generalized to the atomic power plants to be built in Transylvania and Moldova. The RCP general secretary also requested that measures be taken for the intensification of the building and assembly works with all units of the plant, by expanding the mechanization of certain operations and generalizing technologies that proved to be efficient.

The working visit at the nuclear electric power plant at Cernavoda fits within the preoccupations of the leader of the RCP and Romanian state for increasing and diversifying the country's energy resources, a fundamental prerequisite for ensuring Romania's economic and social development in 1986-1990 and by 2000.

En route to Bucharest President Nicolae Ceausescu stopped over at the fields of a co-operative producer farm in Constanta County, where he analyzed the stage of vegetation in some plots seeded to barley and wheat last autumn.

PREMIER DASCALESCU LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST 23 APRIL

AU230855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0853 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1985 -- On April 23 in the morning, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu left for Budapest for an official visit of friendship to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Romanian premier is accompanied by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, and other officials.

CONDOLENCES PRESENTED AT BRAZILIAN EMBASSY

AU231131 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1259 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/3/1985 -- A delegation made up of Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, Ilie Vaduva, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, presented condolences on behalf of Romania's president at the Embassy of Brazil in Bucharest on the death of President-Elect Tancredo de Almeida Neves.

The delegation kept a minute's silence before the blackedged portrait of the deceased and signed the book of condolence opened at the embassy.

CIOBANU RECEIVES DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU231850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1985 -- At the headquarters of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, a GTUCR Delegation led by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, met with a delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, led by Kim Pong-chu member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the Central Committee of the TU federation, now paying a visit of friendship and swap of experience to Romania.

During the meeting the wish was reiterated to develop and strengthen further the relations of friendship and cooperation between trade unions in Romania and Democratic Korea.

BRIEFS

INVESTMENTS IN MINING -- Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1985 -- This year more than 13 billion lei will be invested in Romanias mines, of which some five billion will be spent on construction and assembly operations, mainly to help putting in operation new units. According to plans this will enhance by more than 30 percent the lignite production, 10 percent the brown coal one and 63 percent the copper ore one, compared to 1984. The earmarked investment funds will develop and modernize most of the mines and preparation plants of the Jiu Valley, help commissioning 27 new technological lines in open pits at the Motru, Rovinari, Mehedinti and Vilcea coal fields and completing productive capacities at the mines of Moldova Noua, Rosia Poeni, Valea Morii, Faget-Rodna, etc. The commissioning of new capacities and the modernization of technologies is expected to lead to a more than 40 percent rise of production in the mine industry. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0703 GMT 3 Apr 85 AU]

PLANINC TOURS JUZNA MORAVA, SPEAKS ON ECONOMY

LD232223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Leskovac, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the 2-day visit to the Juzna Morava River region, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, and their aides this morning visited the house in which Bora Stankovic [a Serbian 19th century writer] was born, and the Kostana shoe factory in Vranje.

In this well-known Yugoslav shoe factory, which this year will export goods to the value of $18.5 million, the FEC president expressed particular interest in the joint investment project between this Vranje factory and the Italian firm of Simod from Padua. Milka Planinc assessed such joint ventures as positive and remarked that the new law on joint investment offers greater opportunities for foreign investments in our economy. It is an additional opportunity to secure the more rapid development of export-oriented work collectives. Kostana and Simod jointly invested 2.4 billion dinars in a program for sports footwear production, which required several new factories to be built in Vranje and the underdeveloped communes of Surdulica and Trgoviste. During the first year of joint enterprise in which the foreign partner invested about one-third of the value of the most modern equipment, production will exceed 2.5 billion dinars.

After Vranje, Milka Planinc arrived in Leskovac where she first went to visit the Lemind metal industry. In this collective she was informed about progress in building the tempera and modulated tin factory, which is a significant investment project for the collective and the town. The construction of the new foundry, which will employ about 1,000 metal workers, has met with difficulties because planned investments have already been exceeded due to the exchange rate fluctuations and the lack of necessary funds to complete the project.

Milka Planinc then toured the Zdravlje factory of pharmaceutical and chemical products, where she was briefed about the results achieved by this collective with over 2,000 workers and specialists. In the last 5 years, Zdravlje has built six new industrial plants, some of them in the underdeveloped communes of Medvedja, Lebane, Krupanj, and Bosilegrad. Over 50 percent of annual production is exported.

During her visit to this collective, Milka Planinc also met the political-economic aktiv of Leskovac.

Milka Planinc agreed that there is a need to restructure the Yugoslav economy faster in keeping with international market demands and our society's efforts to increase foreign exchange earnings. These changes are necessary not only because of the economic situation and our obligation to repay foreign debts, but because we must take part, as soon as possible, in the international division of labor on the principles of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Speaking about our chances of finding a way out of the situation in the forseeable future, she drew attention to the potential offered by internal work organization and stressed the importance of exports as a vital factor in the process of restructuring the economy and keeping pace with technological development in the world.

This is why contributions by big exporters are so precious. By rescheduling foreign debts and considerably increasing exports, we stand a realistic chance by the end of the decade of being able to use 25 percent of our foreign currency earnings to meet our foreign obligations. This would consolidate the economic situation and make it more tolerable. In this connection Milka Planinc judged that the next medium-term plan ought to be an improvement plan which will give opportunities to more successful collectives and exporters.

Speaking about inflation, Milka Planinc warned that the battle has to be won by applying economic standards, without excessive administrative interference and by reducing production costs. In her assessment of the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, Milka Planinc noted that there are still collectives whose activity cease when action programs are adopted. We must not encourage illusions that conditions for economic operations will improve. On the contrary, it has been demonstrated that by implementing many of the measures, businessmen have enhanced their responsibility and tightened discipline and that many of the present difficulties are a direct result of these measures. Therefore, we cannot afford to wait and be idle anymore. Measures adopted by society and the state represent only a framework for the broad mobilization and action in work collectives, Milka Planinc, FEC president, said during her talks with members of the Leskovac political-economic aktiv.

Sees Economic Revitalization

LD232252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Vranje, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, took part last night in the work of the political and economic aktiv of Vranje municipality, which discussed some topical questions of our economic and political situation.

Having first noted our economic troubles, which are considerable indeed, Milka Planinc said that without diminishing their gravity, we could not go to the other extreme, which would mean losing sight of the prospects of our development as well. In addition, confusion is emerging "on the surface" of our society and is making the political situation complex as well. However, following the discussion in connection with the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, the LCY member and our working people have expressed their willingness and complete readiness to fight together in their workplace for the fundamental principles of our self-management society and Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. If our ranks are organized faster, there will be less confusion in practice and more actual actions for the solution of outstanding problems, especially in economic life.

Milka Planinc remarked that the number of fresh problems we have created is still higher than the number of problems resolved through effective action. We must resolve all the troubles along the self-management, Titoist line and on principles that no one in our society is questioning. The solution of outstanding questions must be tackled in a way which will integrate the Yugoslav working class. Even if it had not sunk into difficulties and incurred debts, our country would have had to embark on the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Foreign debts and the crisis in the international political and economic relations merely make the solution of our problems more difficult. After the war, and especially during the past 10 years or so, we have expanded in quantity but not in quality. Throughout the country we have built many factories and other projects which have radically altered the situation. This is all an indication of extensive development which is now reflected in an inadequate use of capacities.

Milka Planinc then made the assessment that foreign debts and economic difficulties have made our situation clear and the direction of our operations even more difficult. Our economy, said Milka Planinc, has so far not been in situation in which it could not survive without exports. Besides, if we observe other countries in the world, we see that they, too, go in for structural changes and technological development. This is a challenge, and also an indication that development cannot be based on isolation, autarchy, and exclusion from these world processes.

Answering the question as to where we are actually starting and what our positions are, Milka Planinc stressed that in the past we built up modern facilities and our cadres and that our opportunity lies in our scientific potential. It follows, therefore, stressed the Yugoslav premier, that we are not without opportunities, but since we are disorganized and lack proper links, we cannot secure an adequate position in the world market. We have considerable internal reserves and a strong export orientation. However, we must develop long-term cooperation, joint investments, and other forms of collaboration with our foreign partners, which in the future will help us to place 40 percent of our society's products in the international market instead of the current 15 percent. It follows that we cannot live under the illusion that in this context something must be resolved by small adjustments, or that matters will turn for the better if some of our "surplus projects" are sold to foreign buyers. What is required are major changes and a long-term policy. A positive balance sheet in our foreign trade cannot be brought about by reducing imports, but primarily by increasing exports. It follows that we must produce more goods for export, and this is the most important change regarding the concept of our economic development. However, things will proceed slowly unless a powerful momentum develops in the self-management associations and links are established between work collectives, especially in major systems and organizations.

At the same time, this is the way to use all the advantages offered by the integrated and associated system of our economy. Application of scientific achievements, modern technology, and work organization would then come to the fore. We must accept the meaning behind all these changes, said Milka Planinc, by the time we hold our party congresses, and they must be accepted by all subjective forces of our society. All the actions taken before the congress and the steps initiated must provide a new quality for the changed situation in our society, said Planinc. She stressed that the time has come for associated labor to be reintegrated and for the consolidation of its positions. This will also narrow the scope for the confusions now appearing on the surface of our daily life.

Having stressed that the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is a general social task, Milka Planinc remarked that it is true that the FEC still must implement individual meausres, but then, social action by subjective forces is lagging as well. As far as the first phase is concerned, Milka Planinc went on to say, the introduction of economic criteria replacing administrative and voluntaristic solutions is progressing slowly. It is progressing with difficulty, but there is every prospect that all the key measures will be adopted as early as this year. There is also less and less scope for demanding income that has not been earned. Many measures are already operating in this direction. This is the only way to get a grip on inflation and its sources, and there will be no letups or relaxation in this respect. Even more stringent measures can be expected. It can also be expected that an end will be put to spending that has not been earned. Expenditure without a proper guarantee is "lead around our legs" in our actions to curb the causes of inflation.

Talking about the changes in the price policy, Milka Planinc said that free formation of prices and application of economic criteria represent a dangerous weapon, but that there are no other alternatives. Now, because of price increases, there is the illusion that the new system has contributed to inflation and that we should now go back to the old system. It is not the new system of price formation and control that is the reason for inflation; the causes are much deeper. The process of constant price "freezing" and "thawing" has created a climate for a price race which has "cost" us about 10 percent added to the inflation rate. True, remarked Milka Planinc, a high rate of inflation devalues the efforts made by the collectives to strengthen healthy incomes, but it would be a pity if we failed to persist now, and in so doing failed to create realistic chances whereby in conditions of stronger financial discipline and of reducing expenditures to a realistic level, one could count on a gradual fall in prices.

Speaking of the law concerning the planning and foreign currency system and other systemic and temporary solutions, Milka Planinc stressed that all the measures are turned in the direction of providing a possibility for a stable development of those collectives which do have prospects. Those that operate at a loss and come up against other difficulties should be helped, but we cannot show solidarity towards those enterprises that have no prospects at all. Association and establishment of links within the economy will also help the development of self-management, which is the basis of our programs and actions to extricate ourselves from our difficulties. However, there is no chance of development or self-management if associated labor remains unintegrated.

Milka Planinc agreed that good cadres, as is the case in Vranje, constitute a condition for success. I have come to Vranje for the specific reason of seeing for myself that even in an underdeveloped area, factories can be built which will contribute to stabilization, and I can say that this kind of experience is invaluable, said Milka Planinc at the session of the political and economic aktiv of Vranje municipality.

ZAGREB TRIAL COURT CONTINUES HEARING WITNESSES

LD232327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Stjepan Deglin (40), dental technician from the village of Visoko near Novi Marof, today appeared as a witness before the penal council of the Zagreb District Court where a group charged with hostile activity is being tried. Deglin is the first accused in the trial in Varazdin. At the hearing today, Deglin explained how he met Filip Bagic and described their subsequent meetings.

According to Deglin, he was introduced to Filip Bagic by his best man Ivo Tubanovic (Tubanovic has been sentenced to 14 years in prison by a court in Osijek) in Stuttgart in May 1983. Their next meeting took place in Zelina in the summer of 1983. They met again in Stuttgart at the end of the same year when, as Deglin emphasized, they held the most interesting conversation. On that occasion, Deglin said, they exchanged views about serious political issues, the situation in the country, and the possibilities of changing it. "We found we had the same views on these issues," Deglin said. At the trial in Varazdin, Deglin admitted that he was a member of Ustasha emigre organizations, which he repeated here, in Zagreb. He then described his hostile activity from these positions.

During Bagic's confrontation with Deglin, Bagic adhered to his defense statement to the effect that most of what Deglin had said was a lie.

Witnesses Marija Razum and her husband Darko Razum (also on trial in Varazdin), with whom Bagic deposited two book-shaped explosive charges for Deglin, were also interrogated today as was witness Branimir Toplak. The trial continues tomorrow by expert evidence.

SFRY WRITERS' GROUP DISCUSSES POSITION OF WRITER

LD231730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Summary] Novi Sad, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the end of the 3-day Yugoslav Writers' Federation Congress, a message was issued dealing with the position of the Yugoslav writer in society and the extent to which he is responsible for the present social situation. Yugoslav writers have expressed their wish for cooperation with all the countries of the world and with those who fear those rulers who violate basic human rights. The message also contains an appeal for a better understanding between nations and nationalities and the refusal of Yugoslav writers to accept any form of artificial divisions and isolationism.

Yugoslavia is an open country and little has been done so far to acquaint the world with its literary values. Writers, as members of the world intellectual community, strive to find their right place in it. Freedom is not the aim of creative work. It is the only means of its existance. Creative work is the aim of each society and the writers demand that the article of the criminal law on verbal offense be abolished and that the practice of applying a ruling on moral-political suitability stop:

A book is a writer's most important instrument, but too high a price makes it inaccessible to a large number of potential readers. The writers are therefore willing to accept only symbolic royalties to help spread their works among the people as, in their view, material poverty is not a justification for intellectual poverty. Addressing society from this congress of hope, Yugoslav writers are convinced that this message will strike a chord in the Yugoslav public.

DOLASEVIC VIEWS ALBANIA AFTER HOXHA DEATH

AU230805 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] At a Pristina LC Committee meeting today, which discussed security in the commune, Svetislav Dolasevic spoke on hostile propaganda coming from abroad. He said: We must not be caught unaware by the fact that Enver Hoxha died, and believe that there are going to be quick and important changes in the country. In that country, Stalinism [word indistinct] has left deep roots; in every step we take we should act in a dignified manner and in the interests of the nationalities and of the two nations. We believe that gradual changes will occur in Albania, Dolesevic said, among other things.

DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM NEW DELHI MEETING

LD231156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic returned to Belgrade at noon today from New Delhi, where he took part in the work of the special session of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau. The session, held from April 19 through 21, was devoted to the Namibian problem. It adopted a declaration on Namibia and an action program whose goal is the freedom and independence of Namibia.